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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Amend Constitution Next?

Sit-Downs or Fall-Downs

The Mailed Fist of Peace

¶ **Opposition to his proposal** for a judicial re-deal stimulates President Roosevelt to renewed efforts. Nominally, New Deal senators whose partisan knees show signs of jellying as they consider implications of an enlarged Supreme Court presently find themselves called to the White House. Many consultations of this sort, indeed, seem to have changed the presumed "deadlock" in the lineup slightly in favor of the proposal. The estimate on the senatorial scoreboard still stands at about 32 for to 32 against with a slight leaning toward the President among the unpledged.

¶ **Discussions of alternatives** to the President's proposal now seem turning to the possibilities of Constitutional amendment in preference to judicial augmentation. The main grounds presented by the Administration in seeking "reform" by way of amendment is on the score of the slowness of the method. Proponents of this way of approach point out that this would give the people an opportunity to pass on it through their state legislatures or by special conventions and that legislation should be at least slow enough to allow public opinion to digest its intent.

¶ **The objection** that the amending process is a slow one is well sustained. Patrick Henry opposed acceptance of the Constitution partly because of this fact. Woodrow Wilson called it a "cumbersome machinery." James Bryce pointed out that very seldom does the general voice of the party become unified to the extent of controlling two thirds of both Houses and three fourths of the legislatures. Indeed the average time that present amendments to the Constitution were pending is about two years, considering the Bill of Rights as a single amendment. It is under such circumstances that the Administration feels that existing economic emergencies demand quicker action than the traditional ways of amendment would seem to promise. However, a strong sentiment stands pat that if reform is needed, it should be along established lines rather than in the direction of controlling the personnel of the federal judiciary. A nation does well to stand firmly on the advantages it already has demonstrated.

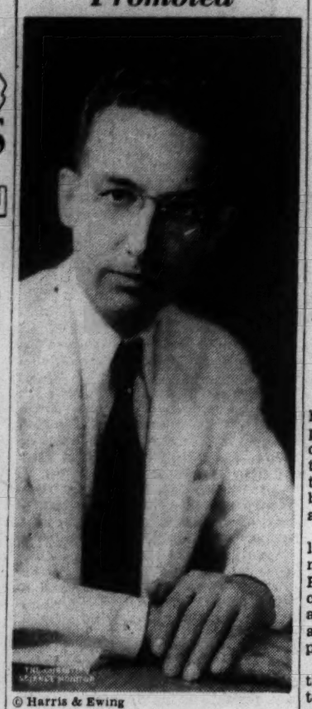
¶ **The sit-down technique** is being employed in at least six industries today and the general objective, as was the case in the recent automobile strike, is for "collective bargaining." While the fight for control between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. seems shaping toward a pronounced conflict and while the trend of the Administration and of public sentiment seems to favor of labor adjustments, it would seem likely that the over-exercise of the sit-down weapon might result only in labor's wounding itself. However, when industry refuses to grant real collective bargaining it can hardly expect real effective co-operation.

¶ **Testimony such as** that given before a Senate committee by James H. Mangold, former officer in a General Motors Company unit, reveals an attitude on the part of certain employers just as sit-downish as that employed by labor. Mr. Mangold declared that he was thrown out of the manager's office when he attempted to present complaints; that under the "company union" plan in the Chevrolet plant there had never been real collective bargaining; that company officials threatened to discharge employees who would not testify conditions were satisfactory.

¶ **Such revelations** give the public the impression of having been victimized. Sit-downism by labor or by industry usually results in the public being set upon. World thought is passing through a high defile in the mountains of reform at present. Attempts to force issues would seem to set a pace dangerous for individual liberties. It seems necessary to watch out lest any selfish sit-down lead to a social fall down.

¶ **Great Britain gives** a demonstration of democratic speed which reverses the claim of dictators that the trend of the times demands centralization of authority. Having failed to induce other powers to consider arms reduction, Britain now responds to the sign of the mailed fist with such speed and decision that the world is startled. With a 329-to-145 House of Commons majority, Stanley Baldwin secures authority to raise £400,000,000 for an armed security. Behind this grant of military powers lies the implication that Great Britain is ready to, and proposes to, add to or subtract from its armament in ratio as other nations, especially Germany, applies the mathematics of bayonets or the diplomatics of disarmament. While proponents of peace can only deplore this seeming necessity for a display of force, yet peaceward sentiment will undoubtedly feel reassured by Great Britain's definite determination to keep the balance in favor of conciliation even though the weight on the scales is charged with high explosives. But perhaps a demonstration of the futility of force may encourage disarmament.

Promoted



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Arthur J. Altmeyer

Named by President Roosevelt as Head of the Social Security Board in Place of John G. Winant, Who Resigned

Altmeyer Named As Winant Quits Security Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—President Roosevelt today announced the resignation of Gov. John G. Winant as head of the Social Security Board and the elevation of Arthur J. Altmeyer to the chairmanship.

The vacancy left by Governor Winant's departure will be filled by Murray W. Latimer, old-age insurance specialist and chairman of the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

The President said that Governor Winant, who was named chairman in October, 1935, and served the board through its organizing stage, felt it necessary to leave the government service in order to attend to necessary personal business.

Governor Winant left the board once before, during the recent presidential campaign in order that he might unofficially defend the Social Security Act against attacks made on it by the Republicans, the party to which he himself belongs. He returned at the President's request after the election but agreed only to serve until the first of the year.

Thanking the retiring chairman for his "splendid service," the President told him that "After what I hope will be a short period of time —I count on your returning to national public service."

Mr. Altmeyer, the new chairman, came to Washington from Wisconsin in 1933 to head the compliance division of the NRA. Later he served as second assistant to the Secretary of Labor and as chairman of the technical board of the President's Committee on Economic Security which drew up the Social Security Act.

Armament Bill Locarno Step, London Holds

Big Majority for Heavy Loan Held Based on Hope of New Agreement

Program Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 19—Great Britain having failed to induce other European countries to mutual reduction of armaments is now demonstrating that piling up weapons is the game that can be played at least as well by democratic nations as by the authoritarians.

Two understandings thus underlay the big House of Commons majority of 329 votes to 145 which Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin secured yesterday when he asked for and obtained authority to raise a loan of £400,000,000 for this purpose.

One of these understandings is that this sum—totaling, with intended contributions from current revenues, the vast amount of £1,500,000,000 in the next five years—will be either decreased or added to indefinitely, according as other nations, and especially Germany, do or do not fall into line by such restriction in their war preparations as shall remove the imminent threat to peace now darkening the sky of Europe.

The other of these understandings is that Britain is ready to enter either mutual security arrangements or regional pacts upon an international basis, such as may effectually remove all those fears, whether of encirclement or of direct attack, which lie at the root of the gigantic increase in individual national armaments that have occurred.

Mr. Baldwin in this connection claimed that Britain's whole object was to deter aggression and that while it had not given up hope of restoring a league for peace, the difficulties of obtaining collective security by this means had become for the moment almost insuperable, owing to many of the most heavily armed powers being now outside such a system.

Paris Expects Schacht To Negotiate Trade Pact; Western Locarno Looms

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of Economics, was reported in Government circles today to be ready to undertake preliminary negotiations for a new western Europe peace pact to break the diplomatic deadlock among France, Germany and Britain.

As the first step toward the new security alignment—believed to have been brought nearer by France's stronger attitude toward Germany—the National Socialist Minister was expected to come to Paris within the week to sign a new Franco-German trade treaty.

His government, official circles indicated, has named him special ambassador to secure suggestions for a wide political settlement in Europe.

France and Great Britain have agreed, Foreign Office sources said, that Germany now must take the first step toward establishing diplomatic peace.

Parliamentary Opposition to Arms Loan: Page 5.

More Jobs Available in U. S. Than People Fitted for Them, Counselors of Youth Report

Present Employment Problem Seen More One of Training Individuals Than of Creating New Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19—There are more jobs available in the United States today than there are qualified persons to fill them, in the opinion of members of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations and affiliated groups, meeting in convention here. With the wholesome upward curve of employment figures, vocational counselors addressing the convention are in general agreement that the present problem is not so much the creation of more work as the better preparation of individuals for possible positions and the strengthening of guidance, so that it will be looked upon by the public at large as a necessary factor in communities throughout the nation.

With this in view the various groups are entering upon a period of stocktaking. The council is interested in promoting guidance as a phase of the National Youth Administration, hoping that if future restrictions in educational funds should curtail this service in the schools that the Federal Government still will carry it on. The national vocational guidance association is preparing a statement of aims and methods to submit for discussion through its magazine looking toward greater unanimity of action within the field.

All of the groups are seeking a national research center which will carry even further the work now being done by the national occupational conference, asembling job information and making it available to local agencies throughout the country.

Problem of Job-Seekers

Meanwhile the discussions at the convention are being directed more and more to the job-seeker. What is wrong with his preparation, his attitude, his ability to find and retain employment?

There is general agreement that youth today has social aspirations which make him unwilling to start at the bottom of the ladder, that he wants to avoid the hard knocks which would discipline him for executive positions later, and that he often seeks work for which he is not qualified by natural aptitude or technical preparation.

The counselors do not spare themselves in their general criticism. They admit that their own informa-

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President Is Wary Of Erecting Bars To Foreign Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—After nearly three months of study, marked latterly by daily meetings of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, the Administration is still withholding action to deter the inflow of foreign money into the United States.

The delay indicates the new conservatism which has come over the Administration's monetary policy. Several schemes for curbing the capital inflow have been proposed and canvassed. Mostly, they involved different types of taxation upon foreign investments.

In 1933 or 1934, such plans probably would have been put in operation a few weeks after their discovery, and would have been replaced by something else similarly contrived, if they had proved workable. In the last analysis it appears to be President Roosevelt who is cautioning his advisers to make haste slowly.

Still Studying Plan

Early this week, Secretary Morgenthau announced that by Thursday or Friday a plan to deter foreign capital would be ready and delivered to the President. On Thursday, the group called at the White House, along with Roswell Magill, the tax expert who is newly appointed Under Secretary of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Light Pressure Ordered at Start Of Traffic Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Good-natured tolerance will characterize the attitude of police toward minor infractions of New York City's traffic code, when it goes into operation here on Sunday, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine says. Laxity, however, will endure only while motorists are becoming accustomed to the laws, he warns.

The new regulations, designed to reduce accidents by curbing recklessness, have introduced important changes into driving procedure; so Commissioner Valentine has concluded that a period of grace would be required to outline the department's definition of recklessness.

"We must use courtesy and patience in educating our people to obey the law," he advised the police. He insists that officers should know the code thoroughly before beginning to hand out tickets.

Circulars containing the proclamation setting forth fines and jail penalties for offenses against the code, already have been distributed among officers of the force; and in them, Commissioner Valentine has suggested that the police explain the law to all who are not acquainted with it. Arrest and summons should follow only where the violation is willful and flagrant, he says.

Once motorists accelerate beyond 30 miles an hour, they will be asked to answer to the law.

The code is a definition of reckless driving which public authorities believe is broad enough to give officers power to arrest wherever other drivers or pedestrians are endangered.

The "cafeteria system" of paying for minor infractions of the law also is to be put into effect, permitting first offenders to contribute their fine without appearing before the magistrate. This is expected to reduce the burden of traffic cases upon the courts, permitting magistrates to give their attention to more serious violations.

Economics in the News

Asking Questions About Silver—Echo of the Crusade by Western Agrarians and Miners—Subsidy Still Paid

By H. B. E.

It has taken a long time for a congressman to look into the silver situation and find something wrong with it. The honor for the discovery belongs to Representative James Buchanan, Democrat, of Texas. He wonders why the United States Treasury is still paying 77½ cents to domestic miners for silver, when the market price is only 45 cents.

He may well wonder. The story of silver goes back to the dawn of the New Deal. Among other theories "recovery with silver" was given a trial. The tocsin used to be sounded every Sunday afternoon from a radio station not a thousand miles from Detroit.

Silver could not have become a national issue for its own sake. It occupies too lowly a position in the American economy. The value of the entire output is less than that of the manufacture of Esquimo pies or cigar boxes. In American history the partner of silver has always been agriculture, sleeping in time of high farm prices, but extremely active in time of low farm prices.

The pro-silver enthusiasm of American agriculture was due to the depression cry that the country was short of money. During the depression these Western regions were so reduced in buying power that they were entirely bereft of money, hard or paper. A bushel of wheat scarcely cought the price of a share at the railhead. Students paid their college fees in kind. Savings that had not been used in the struggle for existence were impounded in closed banks.

Far from blaming the agrarians for their silver enthusiasm, I understand it. There is no wonder that the farmers imagined that all their difficulties arose from the lack of coin which rang clear and true and which did not disappear either into thin air or behind barred doors, as credit had.

But the propaganda for silver legislation on the part of the silver mining states was less unselfish.

It so happens that silver holds a unique position among American sectional interests. In spite of its cigar box importance, it is chiefly found in six states, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona; being sufficiently important in each of these small population states to influence its politics. Thus the 12 senators, representative, as Senator Carter Glass puts a Senator's duty, "of the sovereignty of their state," are special ambassadors of silver.

The combination of silver mining and agriculture was irresistible in influencing pro-silver action. The silver Senators did not at first ask for special legislation. That would have looked too much like a subsidy. They made it the policy of the Government to try to do something for silver by world action. At the 1933 World Monetary and Economic Conference in London, therefore, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, one of the American delegates, worked with might and main for silver. In July he met with success. He obtained the passage of a four-year silver control agreement by the representatives of eight nations: the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, and Peru as producers; and India, China, and Spain as holders of silver. On Dec. 21, President Roosevelt, under authority granted to him by the Thomas Amendment of the AAA, issued a proclamation outlining America's contribution to the control of silver. For four years the Treasury would buy newly-mined silver in the United States; in payment 64½ cents an ounce would be given for it, or exactly 22 cents more than the market price!

This, of course, represented an outright subsidy. Lest embarrassing questions might subsequently be asked, when agriculture had forgotten—as it now has—all about silver, the silver mining interests then got Congress and the President to take steps which would put up the market price of silver, so that the subsidy would not be noticed. Such steps were taken on June 19, 1934, when a bill became law instructing Secretary Morgenthau to buy silver in world markets.

Such buying naturally began to put up the market price. When the market price crossed the domestic fixed price, the latter was raised from 64½ cents to 77½ cents, on April 24, 1935. There it remains to this day.

What, in the meantime, has happened to the market price? Soaring up to 81 cents on April 26, 1935, it fell with a thud when Secretary Morgenthau, over the heads of the silver Senators, decided it was time to stop this subsidization of foreign speculators as well as American silver miners. The market price dropped to 45 cents in February last year. It is still 45 cents.

Maybe the fancy price that the Treasury pays to the domestic silver miners has helped the silver belt a great deal. But I am not so sure that it has helped the silver miners over the long run. The American anxiety to "do something for silver" succeeded in raising the world price so high that China could no longer afford it for her standard money. It turned to paper instead of metal. And China was the only great country left on the silver standard.

Thus the white metal has been deprived of its greatest support in normal times, and come day the silver interests are going to look back upon the entire episode with regret. While all other commodities are soaring in price, the result of a natural revival in economic activity, silver lies prostrate, mortally wounded.

American Bar Poll To Determine Stand On Court Program

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The American Bar Association's official stand on President Roosevelt's proposals for reorganization of the judicial system hinged today on the results of a referendum among its 29,000 members.

The association's board of governors, declaring pending bills for changes in the system "present major questions of policy," voted last night to poll the membership.

Public discussion of the various proposals "in a nonpartisan spirit," the board said, will best serve the public interest.

The vote, it added, will determine the "opinion and attitude" of the association. The ballots will show the memberships opinion on six questions.

Soviets Join Pact To Curb Submarine

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Soviet Russia notified Great Britain today that she is adhering to the London protocol for humanizing submarine warfare, already signed by six European powers.

Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy and Japan previously had agreed to the protocol, under which submarines are obliged to place crew, passengers and papers of merchant ship in a place of safety before sinking the vessel.

Chile Boosts White Collar Wage Levels

Law Sets Minimum With Increases Ranging Up to 60 Per Cent

Other Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Alessandri Government has lived up to its promise to make Chile a country "fit for white collar workers to live in" by adopting compulsory measures to boost salaries. The President has signed the law, which is being enforced retroactively, from Jan. 1 last, involving increases in pay for private employees—office workers for the most part—estimated to cost their employers an extra 25,000,000 pesos annually and an amount almost as great for a compulsory indemnification fund.

While employees are celebrating the law with banquets and festivities, chambers of commerce and employers' associations are bombarding the Government and political parties with their protests.

It is statutorily known as the Private Employees' Law, though its benefits have been extended to numerous semi-fiscal workers. The primary aim is to improve the position of white collar employees who number approximately 100,000, to compensate for the higher cost of living caused by depreciated currency. The proposal was initiated by private members and was afterwards supported by the Government, President Alessandri having sponsored the first private employees' law ten years ago, during his first term, when the social regime of savings funds and dismissal indemnities was commenced. The new law was passed after three months' discussions in Congress, many sworn opponents, principally rightists, hesitating to vote adversely for fear of electoral consequences in early March when the Chamber is wholly and the Senate partially renewed by popular vote.

Increases Range to 60 Per Cent

Increases in salaries vary from 10 to 60 per cent, graduating according to pay and service. Minimum and living salaries are established and mixed commissions set up under the Labor Ministry to adjust these according to the cost of living in various parts of the country. Family assignments are ordered out of a special fund to which both employees and employers must equally contribute, and employers are compelled monthly to pay into a special bank an amount equal to 8.33 per cent of each employee's salary which can be withdrawn by the employee on vacating his post, whether voluntarily or otherwise. It was first intended that women workers should not receive full benefits under this law, but energetic action by feminine associations eliminated this discrimination.

For the great mass of the white collar classes, residing in the populated central zone, the minimum wage is henceforth fixed at 400 pesos monthly.

It should be noted in passing that in translating pesos into dollars for the purposes of evaluating this law it would be most fair to revert to the old par rate of eight pesos to the dollar, because the compulsory increases in pay are officially justified on the ground that living costs have soared as the result of the peso deserting par. Today's official peso rate is approxi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Soviet 'Salesman'

L. N. A.

N. A. Bogomoloff

Russia's New Trade Commissioner to Great Britain

Britain's Credits Allow Rapid Rise In Soviet Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Soviet Russia's big trade push with Britain coincides with the arrival here of the new Trade Commissioner, Nikolay Alexandrovitch Bogomoloff.

Mr. Bogomoloff has been a member of the Soviet's Supreme Board of the Commissariat for Foreign Trade since 1930. During the last two years he was chairman of the Soviet Fur Export Corporation. He is also a member of the Council attached to the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R.

Britain is Russia's best customer. The next best are the United States and Germany, in that order. Soviet orders placed in Britain in 1936 amounted to £12,658,000—a 26.9 per cent increase over 1935. Non-ferrous metals accounted for close on £3,500,000. Machinery and equipment £2,355,000; rubber £2,334,000 and textiles £2,035,000.

In December, Britain granted the U. S. S. R. credit facilities to a total of £10,000,000 at 5½ per cent interest.

In order to hasten the fulfillment of the second and third Five-Year Plans, Soviet foreign trade is concentrating on two fundamental policies. The first is the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. The second is the gradual reduction of imports.

According to A. P. Rosengoltz, the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, "we now speak of the possibility of carrying out a most imposing third Five-Year Plan, linked up with a further enormous growth of heavy and light industry, and the whole Soviet economy with practically no imports."

That is on the absolutely theoretical side. But already since his arrival in London, practical Mr. Bogomoloff is said to have used up some £4,000,000 of the recent £10,000,000 British credit. The new Soviet orders include large purchases of electrical equipment and machine tools.

Sit-downs and Bottlenecks: Twin Problems for Industry

A Federal conciliator was dispatched in haste to Waukegan, Ill., today as a two-hour pitched battle developed between sit-down strikers and deputy sheriffs who unsuccessfully sought to enforce a court order to evict them. Tear gas bombs and acid were exchanged but without any report of injury.

At Detroit, progress in fixing seniority rights was reported at the General Motors bargaining conference, as Wyndham Mortimer, union leader, said: "The conference is clearing the minds of all of us."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 19—"Unbottlenecking" is being studied by mass-production industry as a defense against the sit-down strike. The strategy calls for decentralization of vital manufacturing into scattered plants of smaller size.

"Any threat to production must be met," comments an industrial leader here. "But taking out the bottlenecks is only a partial protection. A powerful union can sit down in two or three plants as well as one."

The most conspicuous bottleneck in the General Motors Corporation strike turned up in a Fisher Body plant at Cleveland, which makes body panels used in all the company's cars. The shutting of this single plant would be sufficient in time to halt the entire production of cars by a company geared to turn out 2,000,000 a year.

General Motors has been trying to clean cut the bottlenecks for some time, and has already eliminated a lot of them.

The company is in fact following a policy of decentralization, it has been indicated by speeches of its president, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., and its executive vice-president, William S. Knudsen.

One method of decentralization used in various industries is to migrate from a big plant in a big city to a diversity of smaller cities where interest in labor organization is slight.

Decentralization Moves

Because of the sit-downs in the rubber industry, which has had more sit-downs than any other industry, the Goodyear Company has blazoned its transfer of considerable production to plants outside of Akron, Ohio, the rubber capital.

Rubber can set up new plants more readily than the automobile manufacturers, for tire making is semi-skilled business to which new workers can quickly be trained, it is said here. In contrast, the automobile plant produces hundreds of things as complicated as tires or more so. Besides, the motor industry requires a backbone of skilled men and such skilled labor is not to be found, for instance, in farming regions. Also certain of the processes in motor making demand very ponderous, expensive machinery which cannot easily be duplicated.

For such reasons, say authorities, the extent of decentralization which

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Lull on Court Is Now Sought By President

Hopes by Era of Apathy to Get Chance to Work Quietly on Senate

New Data Disclosed

Hopes Also to Tighten Lines With Private Organizations and Utilize Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Administration strategy on the Supreme Court proposal is now apparently to let things quiet down.

At his press conference today—two weeks after the sensational announcement — President Roosevelt said he didn't think there was any news and suggested to reporters that they take the week end off! Which generally causes them to redouble their efforts.

In any event, the President's policy now is evidently to let time and quietude take the edge off the opposition to his proposal. There was never any suggestion that he intended to rush the bill through to enactments; to the contrary, it had been understood from the start that long and intense debate would be necessary.

But time and quietude permit two things to happen: They allow the President and his associates to work on the Senate. Apparently, Mr. Roosevelt was unsuccessful at his first trial in converting senators who were already committed against the plan.

But this group does not constitute a majority, and those still uncommitted are open to conversion. Apparently the presidential effort is to prevent the 35-odd "antis" from growing to 48. The other thing that can happen during this lull is simply the growth of alarm among opponents of the "packing" proposal against the various alternatives. For this reason, the extreme Wheeler-Bone amendment is receiving much publicity.

Contribution

The Washington Post today makes another contribution to analysis of the President's arguments for court reform, following its figures last week showing that congestion in the lower courts is due to geography, not old age. This time, in a copyright article, the Post surveys the number of opinions written by the Supreme Court justices, and finds that there is little relation between the age of the justices and the amount of work they perform.

The President sought to prove there was a direct connection. In the federal district courts, it was shown in that in 34 out of 85 courts where congestion prevails, there are only four justices over 70 years of age. On the Supreme Court, while the younger members have written numerically more opinions—due to a definite court practice—the elder judges are not far behind.

Messrs. Justices Roberts and Cardozo are ahead in the current year, having written 14 and 13 opinions, respectively. But Messrs. Justices Sutherland and McReynolds are not far behind, with Chief Justice Hughes just ahead of them. All three of these justices are over the prescribed 70. The Chief Justice has written 11 opinions, and the other two ten apiece. Mr. Justice Butler, though just 70, happens to have written but 8 opinions this year.

The figures compiled by the Post, extending from 1932 to 1936, show Mr. Justice Cardozo ahead with from 27 to 30 opinions in each full year, but with Chief Justice Hughes at his heels with from 23 to 25. Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr Justice Sutherland were also hard workers with the former averaging 15 opinions, and the latter 17.

Has Low Record

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, next eldest member, was the only justice with a conspicuously low record, having written one opinion in 1932, nine in 1933, three in 1934 and 1935, and five thus far this term.

All these figures, however, are not the most accurate measurement of a justice's work. The amount of work in cases varies enormously, with a complicated tax problem or constitutional issue far transcending some simple question of law.

A second important point brought out by the Post is that every member of the present Supreme Court has concurred in declaring unconstitutional 10 or more provisions of Federal enactments. This means that the three "liberal" justices have found against that many Federal laws, and is an intimation that they would not hesitate to do so again.

At the same time, these justices dissented in many constitutional cases: Mr. Justice Brandeis dissented in 21 out of 35; Mr. Justice Stone dissented in 10 out of 22; Mr. Justice Cardozo dissented in four out of 14. Chief Justice Hughes dissented in three out of 22 constitutional cases, agreeing in throwing out legislation in 19 cases. But Mr. Justice Van Devanter has the record. He has participated in 41 constitutional cases, and found the law unconstitutional in every one of them.

Senate situation and reaction: Page 3.

Union Official Tells of Work As Labor Spy for Pinkertons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Lawrence Barker, the vice-president of the Fisher Body local of the auto workers' union at Lansing, Mich., was also a Pinkerton spy making daily reports on his fellow workers for the benefit of his employers, and yesterday he told all about it to a rapt crowd at the Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearing.

The man he made his reports to was Robert Mason, Pinkerton assistant superintendent. Mr. Mason felt that Mr. Barker had gone rather strong in some of his statements, and today was put on the stand in turn to give his version of the affair. But he did not attempt to contradict that Mr. Mason, as a spy-officer of the union local, had been ordered to resist the affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, or that he had been asked to work against President Roosevelt's re-election among his fellow employees at the request of the Pinkerton agency.

Mr. Barker explained that sometime last April he had gone to Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, and confessed that he was a spy. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin read into the record yesterday three letters from officers of the union, including Mr. Martin, indorsing Mr. Barker and testifying to his probity. Mr. Barker's testimony was supported in detail by an affidavit from his wife, Oeda Barker, who said that Mr. Mason called at their home frequently and that most of the conversations took place between them.

All Officials Called Spies

Mr. Barker, in his testimony, recalled that Mr. Mason had once told him that all five of the officers of the union local to which Mr. Barker belonged were paid spies, reporting to General Motors through detective agencies. According to Mr. Barker's version the system of espionage broke down the local, until nobody was left in it but the officers.

The job of industrial spy, according to Mr. Barker, is to keep the corporation informed of what employees talked about on their way to work, during work, and after work. They furnished the company names or badge numbers of men they quoted as being sympathetic to the union or critical of the management. These reports, according to testimony of General Motors officials, were boiled down each day and the pertinent facts passed on, on occasion, to plant managers and division superintendents.

Evidence indicated that there were Pinkerton spies planted in nearly all General Motors plants with the exception of one at Kansas City where the manager personally objected to having spies making reports on his workers.

Spy's Report Read

One of the five-page spy reports was read into the record by Mr. La Follette as revised by Floyd F. Corcoran, Chevrolet personnel manager at Flint and dated Nov. 4, 1936. The report was prepared in behalf of M. K. Hovey, plant manager No. 4. Operator of "machine number 80,085," it seems, had just told his fellows that the men themselves were to blame for the speed of the work; that they had yielded to the company's demand for more and more speed until now it was too late to resist, for the company would put on a new crew if any objection were made.

Mr. Barker explained that he had been a paid spy at the Lansing, Mich., Fisher Body plant since October, 1935. He got his job by answering a blind ad. He was guaranteed $42 a week, the Pinkerton agency making up the difference between that and what General Motors paid him as cushion maker. Later on in 1936 he was put on a straight day wage rate from Pinkerton direct. Mr. Barker testified Mr. Mason had at one time told him that the telephone of Homer Martin had been "tapped." Mr. Mason, Mr. Baker testified, also told him to join the union, which he did. He was instructed to "sit around, play dumb, and take in everything." If the men went on strike, he said, his orders were to join the picket line. When he reported to Mr. Mason that he had been elected vice-president of the union local, Mr. Mason gleefully remarked:

"Well, I've got all of them now; all the officers belong to me."

Safety Group Asks Limit on Power Of Automobile Engines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Government committee advocated yesterday limiting the engine power of automobiles "to protect the reckless motorist against his own folly."

The report, submitted to the accident prevention conference organized by the Department of Commerce, blamed high speed and poor lighting for a major part of 36,000 fatalities in a year.

"Road surface conditions play only a minor part," said Chairman Henry H. Heimann of New York.

"In some sections liquor is a factor, but it is only fair to state that there is no evidence pointing to drunken driving being materially on the increase."

Cars are being driven at night in rural sections too fast for lighting conditions, the report said. While speeding up to 80 miles an hour is not uncommon, it declared, night driving under the very best conditions at over 50 miles an hour is unsafe.

"The reason assigned for present high-speed construction of cars," the committee said, "is that it enables drivers to extricate themselves from hazardous situations.

"The soundness of this can well be challenged when the report of accidents indicates that the very possession of this additional speed has a tendency to cause some drivers to attempt what might be called abnormally hazardous situations."

New Jersey Leaders Seek to Smooth Out Legislative Feuds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19—New Jersey legislative leaders, from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman down yesterday gave indications of conciliation in the political and personal feuds that have been holding up law-making business here. In Newark, the Governor and representatives of Senator Winant Van Winkle's faction were attempting to iron out differences over Bergen County and other patronage.

Possible disruptive influence upon the Republican State organization and embarrassment to the Senate, under Republican control by a narrow margin, have induced the principals and their party associates to seek settlement of the conflict, which began almost at the outset of Governor Hoffman's administration two years ago.

Senate support was give to a proposal that a bipartisan legislative committee confer with municipal officials on measures affecting local budgets.

Senate President Frank Durand (R) of Monmouth County said he approved the idea and would name members to the committee if it also won the approval of Assembly leaders. The Senate is controlled by Republicans, the Assembly by Democrats.

Assembly Speaker Thomas Glynn Walker of Jersey City said he would make public later his answer to Samuel S. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the State League of Municipalities and author of the request.

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Women's Shoe Shop—Main Floor

Geneva Professor Named by League For Danzig Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 19—Official announcement is made that Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, at the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva since 1932, has accepted the post of League High Commissioner.

With the announcement, Arthur Greiser's statement to the Council in January that as President of the Danzig Senate he will henceforward be able "to collaborate with complete loyalty" with the League representative, is brought to the acid test of practical experience.

Professor Burckhardt is understood to be sympathetic toward German culture and it is believed that he will try to make his office as unobtrusive as possible.

Party at Work

Meanwhile, Danzig National Socialists have been busy preparing for the fray against the remaining oppositionists. A law published in the Danzig Official Gazette, Feb. 12, allows any election member of the Diet to be deprived of his seat "if he is not in position to fulfill his duties as a member." A good many Opposition deputies have either fled the country to escape imprisonment or are actually in prison. Both of these categories can now be removed from the Diet.

Meanwhile, the resignation of Dr. Kurt Blavier from the Nationalist Party, of which he was one of the leaders, was announced last week. Dr. Blavier was accordingly released Wednesday from prison, where he had been for several months.

Greiser at Geneva

In connection with Herr Greiser's latest promise to collaborate with the League, it is recalled that in September, 1935, Herr Greiser expressed sentiments comparable with those he voiced this year and proceeded to act as though collaboration meant that the League High Commissioner should meekly follow exactly where Herr Greiser led. The inevitable result was a clash followed by Herr Greiser's visit to Geneva in July, 1936, when he made a derogatory gesture at some League journalists who had let their feelings run away with them when he gave the National Socialist salute. Herr Greiser declared on that occasion that nothing would induce him to appear before the Council again. He was back in Geneva, and had returned to his 1935 attitude, exactly six months later.

There is even some prospect that Herr Greiser today has progressed further than he had in 1935. In January, 1937, he for the first time omitted to give the National Socialist salute in the Council chamber. Consequently Geneva hopes his readiness to co-operate will last longer this time. Seeing that the President of the Danzig Senate works under the direct orders of Reichsführer Hitler, it is felt that the establishment of good relations between Danzig and the League may even prove a stepping-stone to the return of Germany to Geneva.

Shorn of Powers

So far as the task of the new League High Commissioner is concerned, the January session of the Council relieved him of certain duties which had brought his predecessor, Sean Lester (now a deputy Secretary-General of the League), into such bitter conflict with the National Socialist majority in Danzig. Formerly, High Commissioners had the right, if they thought the Free City's Constitution had been infringed, to ask the League Council to place the matter on its agenda. Henceforward, the will only inform the Council and it will be for the Committee of Three, consisting of the representatives of Britain, France and Sweden, to decide whether the alleged infringement shall be pigeon-holed, or come before the Council or be referred to the Polish Foreign Minister for disposal.

Thus, from now on, the High Commissioner will be little more than a post office. He may receive complaints and call the attention of the Danzig Senate to them. If nothing is done, he may then tell the Council what has happened. This is more or less what Herr Greiser has been asking for. In an interview with the official Polish newspaper, the Gazeta Polska, last July, he said that he did not wish to revise the Danzig Constitution, but merely to insure that the High Commissioner should have no power to intervene in the internal affairs of the Free City.

No Drastic Change

On paper, the change leaves the situation very much as it was. The Treaty of Versailles places the Constitution "under the guarantee of the League of Nations" and it will still be possible for this guarantee to be exercized through the Committee of Three.

But in effect, the task of championing the Constitution has been transferred from the shoulders of the High Commissioner who has always hitherto been a representative of a democratic State to the shoulders of Poland which is under a mild form of dictatorship, and which has no reason to remember the democratic elements in Danzig with anything but dislike.

The High Commissioner's other chief duty—that of "dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City"—has long ago gone by the board. When such difficulties arise they are now dealt with direct. In the early days of the Free City's existence, all the High Commissioner's troubles arose from this source. It was not till the National Socialists came to power in Danzig that the old friction between Poles and Danzigers gave way to a new friction in which as British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden described it, a German minority is opposed to a German majority "which is not the usual situation."

Poland and National Socialist Danzig having always shown considerable powers of understanding one another, it is believed that the League may have less trouble over the Free City in the future.

Herr Greiser was emphatic in this connection at the January session of the Council. "I am glad to take this opportunity," he said, "to reorganize the loyal and delicate way in which the task entrusted to Joseph Beck by Geneva was discharged in so far as Danzig is concerned. The good collaboration between Danzig and Poland, which the discharge of this duty could not adversely affect, constitutes in my view a further definite contribution to European peace, the importance of which should be recognized throughout the whole world."

Whether the German minority in Danzig will be quite so pleased as Herr Greiser with the latest developments is another matter. At the moment, most of the oppositionl leaders are in prison and all its newspapers have been forbidden to appear. Only if the attitude of Poland changes can it expect to find a champion. Though there is undoubtedly a good deal of anxiety in Poland concerning the aims of Herr Greiser and his friends, it is though that there is at present very little likelihood of any radical alteration of Polish policy.

Pillars of Understanding

Nave in Cathedral of Peace

Group Acts to Save Redwoods To Help World Understanding

By Richard St. Barbe Baker
Founder of The Men of the Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the northwest corner of California, in Del Norte County, near the extreme northerly limit of the coast redwoods a brave effort is being made by tree lovers to preserve for all time a virgin forest of these Oldest Living Things and establish in them a "Grove of International Understanding."

The coast redwood (sequoia sempervirens) was discovered by Archibald Mensies, a botanist to the Vancouver expedition in 1792 or 1793, while the big tree (sequoia gigantea) was first reported by A. T. Dowd, one of the forty-niners who had some difficulty in convincing his incredulous neighbors that such mammoth trees really existed.

This was in the spring of 1852. The following year specimens reached London, but it was not until 1854 that it was definitely identified as sequoia gigantea.

The latest measurements of the Largest Living Thing in the World have recently been sent to me by Col. John R. White, superintendent, Sequoia National Park. The dimensions are as follows: Height, 272 feet; base circumference, 101 feet; height of largest branch, 130 feet. It contains sufficient lumber to build 40 five-room houses and large enough to make a box of one-inch boards to house the S. S. Leviathan.

When Rome Was in Power

It is estimated by those who have given long study to these trees and who have counted the annual rings on many trees that have fallen that this tree is between 3000 and 4000 years old. During this time it has withstood the ravages of countless fires and has continued to flourish and today produces thousands of cones bearing fertile seed from which many young trees may be grown. Could these giant veterans but hand down to us a record of history, what a tale they might unfold!

Many of the still vigorous and growing trees sprouted about the time of the opening of the Christian era. Most of those still standing had commenced to grow at least before the fall of Rome. We can count the annual rings in the wood of those which have been cut down and calculate with considerable accuracy their age and the varying rapidity of their growth.

Dr. John C. Merriam has described the discovery of trees now turned to stone near Calistoga, within the belt of the redwood forest and differing little in structure, if at all, from the redwoods growing on the slopes near by. One imposing column, known as the Monarch of the Forest, has been followed back by excavation, where its broken end projected from the hillside until almost 100 feet of its length are visible in a tunnel extending into a rock.

Survivals of Ancient Race

The redwoods existing today are glorious survivals of a splendid race which has been millions of years in developing its majestic stature. Fossilized remains go to show that at time this species covered the whole of the Northern Hemisphere. They have been found on the Island of St. Lawrence in the Bering Sea, thus proving the existence of a land bridge between Alaska and Asia.

Today the sequoias are making their last stand in California. They admit no enemies in the form of disease and do not die of old age. The coast redwood has been well named sempervirens. Its tenacity of life is responsible for its existence today, rather than its being listed among the now extinct species of an earlier era. Fires have eaten into the butts of trees so deeply that mere shells remain. One marvels at what supports the huge mass above. A logged off area may be burned and yet sprouts will spring in large numbers from the stumps—a wonderful example of rejuvenation.

It is perhaps the combination of beauty and antiquity which appeals so strongly to those who sojourn in the groves of the Oldest Living Things.

It was the inspiration that I personally gained from these trees that led me to propose that a mecca for tree lovers be established. I had absorbed so much from the redwoods, especially from one grove that to me was sacred.

Chums of the Centuries

It is comprised of gallant veterans who have supported each other in groves for perhaps 2000 years or more. They are in a primeval forest untouched as yet by man. Around them are younger trees which in thousands of years to come will naturally fill their places. I talked to the local sheriff, who loves them even as I, and I gathered that they were in imminent danger of being destroyed for the purpose of making lumber. They are a little off the beaten track and in a secluded part of the forest, yet not so distant from the main Redwood Empire Highway as to be inaccessible to the initiated.

Blast in U. S. Cruiser At San Clements Drill

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP)—A naval board was formed today to investigate the killing of six men by an explosion in a training ship's gun. Eleven others were injured when a 30-pound powder charge of a five-inch shell went off yesterday in the breech of a starboard gun on the demilitarized Wyoming during maneuvers.

The Wyoming was laying down a barrage to cover evacuation by a landing party on the beach of San Clemente Island when the explosion spattered fragments of steel and iron. "The blast blew out parts of the bulkhead around the casemate, a small gun room projecting from the outer skin alongside the hull," said an eyewitness.

This was the second tragedy in a United States warship in the San Clemente Island drill grounds in seven months and the fifth accidental explosion in a battleship of the Pacific battle force in the past year. Army, navy and marine forces took part in the landing exercises.

White Collar Pay Boosted in Chile; Minimum Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

mately 18 and the commercial rate 26 to the dollar.

From now on no one can be engaged at lower than the minimum of 400 pesos monthly. For those already in employment, however, a drastic scale of pay increases are ordered. All who prior to the law's enactment were receiving the future minimum or less must now be paid an extra 60 per cent if they have served the same employers 12 years or more, 55 per cent from five to twelve years, 50 per cent from two to five years, and 40 per cent if less than two years. Those in the 400-500 pesos category will receive 15 per cent (12 or more years), 15 per cent (five to twelve years) and 10 per cent (five years or under). With one or two slight discriminations there is a general increase of 10 per cent for all salaries from 500 up to 1500 pesos, regardless of length of service. These increases apply to all salaries, regardless of the amount, but only to the portions indicated. A salary of 3000 pesos per month, for example will benefit only to the extent of 10 per cent on the first 1500.

Some Changes Made

The original idea was to preclude all exemptions, but the employers were quick to point out that those who had already given increases to deserving employees and to compensate for elevated living costs since currency values began to decline in 1932, the worst year of inflation, would be victimized, suffering equal to and frequently worse than those employers who had not raised their pay roll at all. Congress heeding these protests wrote in the law a special clause discounting from the new scale the increases given since Jan. 1, 1935.

Article I says that "no private employee shall receive remuneration inferior to the living wage," which, for the purposes of the law, is understood to be a monthly amount "necessary to satisfy the indispensable needs of life of the employee—food, clothing and housing, and also that required for his integral subsistence."

It may be lowered up to 50 per cent for those under 18 and over 65 years, whose ability to work does not come up to average standards. Labor Ministry inspectors are the arbitrators. It may also be lowered up to 30 per cent for apprentices between 18 and 21 years. There will be provincial mixed salary commissions, composed of both sides with a labor inspector as president, and a central commission in Santiago, composed of four employers' and four employees' delegates, with the chairman designated by the President of the Republic.

The commissioners, who will be paid from a special levy on all salaries for the month of January each year, will sit in judgment on individual and collective claims, and are empowered to make exemptions where the employer's capital does not exceed 25,000 pesos and monthly sales are under 9000 pesos. Special rules are laid down for exceptions in the cases of charity establishments, part-time and free-lance workers, janitors, stewards and waiters. An appeal to the central commission must be settled within 30 days.

Family Assignment

The family assignment represents a legislative effort to enforce a system already practiced by numerous municipalities and prosperous industries. It benefits married workers with and without children, and those who have family dependents. The special fund for these payments, to be administered by the Private Employees' Prevision Bank, which was established under the first employees' law a decade ago, will be built up by a 2 per cent deduction from all salaries, supplemented by another 2 per cent from the employer. The family assignment will be equal for all employees whatever the salary obtained by the beneficiary. The civil registry, Labor inspectorate and social visitors will cooperate in investigating and confirming claims.

Employees must also contribute 1 per cent of their salaries, to be deducted monthly by employers and paid into the Prevision Bank, towards the formation of a special fund to assist unemployed—unemployed white-collar workers as distinct from manual laborers. Fines imposed for breach of the present law will also be paid into this special fund.

The greatest burden on the employer is the new indemnization provisions. As from Jan. 1 last he must pay into the same bank 8 1-3 per cent of the total salary and commissions of his employees. (A commission worker provided he works for only one office is an employee and a commission worker for several offices has the option of becoming an employee as classified by the law.) Under the old law, which is to continue in force, the employee has 5 per cent of his salary deducted monthly to be paid into a retirement fund, and the employer pays another 5 per cent. The new 8 1-3 per cent obligation falls only on the employer and is aimed to increase the retiring fund of each employee. If the employee is dismissed, however, or leaves voluntarily, he has the right to draw on this fund, which he can also do for personal loan or home-building purposes, aided by credit facilities from the same bank.

Under the old law a dismissed employee was awarded an indemnification of one month's salary for every year of service. If dismissed in future he will still receive this indemnity but only up to Dec. 31, 1936, as from that date he automatically is credited with one month's salary per year (the employer's 8⅓ per cent contribution). If he leaves voluntarily in future he forfeits all indemnity rights prior to Dec. 31, 1936. Employers, naturally, are complaining of this 8⅓ per cent impost. Formerly the indemnity of one month's salary per year of service was not a definite obligation, as there were numerous cases where employees left voluntarily or passed on. On the other hand, when these indemnities were paid the internal revenue authorities ruled they could not be deducted from the profits of business. The new law legalizes the indemnity provision as a fixed expenditure charge.

More Jobs Seen for Youths Than Qualified Applicants

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is not complete, and they also state that qualifications are changing and industry itself is being so rapidly transformed that employment agencies cannot keep up with the trends. The employer, too, is at fault, they reason, in that he does not always hire the employee who fits the job, but one whose personality meets with his own ideas of what is desirable.

The task of placement would be easier, H. E. Stone of West Virginia University stated, if vocational guidance began in the lower schools so that students would understand before beginning preparation that certain lines of study do not lead directly toward jobs. For instance, Mr. Stone pointed out, the history, sociology and romance language students usually have to accept positions in non-technical lines such as chain grocery stores, small finance companies, specialty houses and insurance companies which are willing to give them necessary business training. Those who major in general fields of knowledge must do specialized graduate study if they are to be certain of positions in their own fields. If the colleges would recognize the obligation to guide individual students toward jobs they could still give them broad general knowledge, but they would help the student to analyze his interest in specific phases of work in his chosen field.

'Self-Salesmanship'

West Virginia College has organized 75 alumni in strategic cities and positions to serve as placement representatives, sending in information about possible jobs and about qualifications for those jobs. Seniors in the college are taught that technical services must be marked with technical skill and business ability must be sold with businesslike methods. Salesmanship of themselves is being taught to the students, that they will get jobs not by waving a set of personal recommendations, or by indifferent dress and posture, or by saying that they can do anything, which usually means that they are not ready for any one specific thing. They are being instructed in the art of an interview so that they will get a fair chance in competition with others, prevented from doing themselves an injustice, and know how to save prospective employers from losing time in fruitless interviews.

Co-operation is replacing rugged individualism and unregulated competition, Miss Florence E. Clark, of Farragut High School, Chicago, said, and students should be told that they they are not going into an occupational isolation but that they must participate in group co-operation, seek collective attainments rather than individual success and replace the goal of personal awards with that of the welfare and development of society.

A kind of "Interneship" for young teachers was recommended by Harry K. Newburn of the University of Iowa, Iowa City, who said that young teachers leaving teacher-training institutions need guidance not only in getting a position, but in carrying on their first work. Mr. Newburn declared that teacher-training institutions should assume some responsibility for the student in his first years at his job, as well as in preparing him to get the job.

A manual for rural girls was presented to the national association of deans of women in an attempt to help the rural girl choose her college and be happy in her relationships there. The manual recognizes the difficulties of the rural girl in meeting the problems of campus living and in returning again to her own community, and states "if some of these difficulties could be realized and to some extent prepared for while the student is still in high school some of the temporary and perhaps even permanent failures as well as much of the bewilderment and heartache of the new students might be avoided."

The manual contains much practical advice on how to choose a college, how much of a girl's expenses she can be expected to earn for herself, and how to overcome the handicaps of limited social opportunities in country schools. Cheap editions of the classics to be read and discussed in the presence of faculty members, analysis of music and current events heard over the radio, and definite development in habits of study are recommended as good college preparation. Information about room decorations, clothing, manners and social customs, and college societies and college ways are included in the manual.

Another publication announced to the convention is an "occupational dictionary" described by William H. Stead of The United States employment service, who said that the service is gathering from 10 field centers throughout the country facts about jobs which will be "a comprehensive analysis and description of the occupations found in the trades and industries of the United States."

A survey of 45 occupations in the field of retail selling has been made under the sponsorship of a committee of the national vocation guidance association and will appear April first published by the International Textbook Company.

Pointing out that the average school child has 3900 hours of free time each year, Miss Gertrude Forrester of West Bend High School, West Bend, Wis., described the development of a community program which has enlisted the resources of service and civic clubs, hobby clubs, faculty members, school children and local hobbyists. Vocational guidance and avocational guidance are stressed in alternate years. One year each student makes a survey of the occupation which he considers entering, how to prepare, how to get a job, how to progress. The following year the leisure-time interests of the community combine to show the student how to make wise use of his leisure time. There are speeches on leisure-time interests, mimeographed copies of information on 450 leisure-time activities and hobby shows, with blue ribbons not for prizes but to reward each participator who has attained certain standards with his entry. In one show 650 ribbons were given and 2500 people out of a total population of 5000 visited the display.

Marjorie Shuler

President Wary of Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

Treasury, and Herman Oliphant, treasury legal adviser.

They left the White House noncommittally, saying that their plan was "still in the study stage." Yesterday they met again at the Treasury, and have plans for further meetings. That such busy and responsible officials give so much long-drawn-out attention to the problem indicates the seriousness with which it is regarded.

Concerning yesterday's meeting, Secretary Morgenthau said: "The committee is continuing the study of the question of the inflow of foreign capital and is hopeful of finding some solution within a reasonable time."

A conference between President Roosevelt and Fred I. Kent of New York, former adviser to the Administration on foreign exchange, is believed to have thrown new light on the problem and had something to do with the very cautious scrutiny being given to courses of action.

Foreign investments in the United States are growing daily. Present estimates total between $7,500,000,000 and $8,000,000,000. Of that sum, a net increase of $2,281,659,000 was recorded definitely between January, 1935, and September, 1936. Since September, the flow has been at an accelerated rate. In the week ending Feb. 17 the gain in the nation's monetary gold stock was $16,000,000, increasing the total to $11,403,000,000.

This vast hoard of gold, even more than tangible investments of foreigners, is what disturbs the Administration. The yellow metal is a potential base for boom inflation of the type of the late 'twenties. It is fully recognized here that the more of the world's gold is stored at Fort Knox, Ky., the less stable the world's monetary and economic relations will be, the less likely the restoration of normal foreign trading, and the more remote the stable fixation of exchange values.

The inflow is harmful in two other ways, particularly, as the short-term deposits, as well as much of the investments, are subject to recall. In 1914, just as the World War was breaking out, there was a considerable withdrawal of European capital, and it continued for some little time after the war began. The effect was a sharp slump in the United States. European capital was acting partly in the hope of bigger profits from wartime use in Europe, partly from patriotism, and partly under orders.

At present, if similar conditions produced an exodus of capital, the effect, it is thought, would be considerably more serious than in 1914. A much greater store of potentially liquid funds and investments is in the United States, and European governments—some of which have already nationalized their subjects' foreign holdings—would be able to exert greater control than in 1914.

The third serious effect the Administration seeks to avoid is long-range suction, leading perhaps toward American involvement in event of war, through use of the remainder of these controllable holdings in the United States for war purchases. Bank deposits and securities held by foreigners might be exchanged for American raw materials——even though a cash and carry neutrality program were in effect—and would set American industry going so fast that pressure would arise to continue the tempo by lending. That was the 1914 experience the Administration seeks now to be prepared against.

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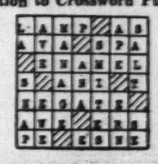

Philippines and Japan: Shadow of Tokyo Clouds Future of Independence

This is the third of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.

By William Henry Chamberlin

MANILA—A shadow lies over the future independent Philippines: the shadow of Japan. This shadow has both its literal and its figurative aspects. Japan is one of the nearest neighbors of the Philippines. The northernmost of the islands may be seen on a clear day from the southern tip of Formosa. "Southward advance" is a popular slogan with Japanese naval officers who turn publicists. In any program of "southward advance," whether through peaceful economic penetration or more forceful methods, the Philippines would be first in line, with the Dutch East Indies second.

Thoughtful Filipinos are also oppressed by the consciousness that their country is definitely inferior to Japan, in almost every element that makes for national power, in population, in industrial development, in capacity for organization and for hard, systematic work, and, of course, in military, naval and air power. If the Philippines are completely cut adrift by the United States at the end of the Commonwealth period and are left face to face with Japan it is quite conceivable that, without the firing of a shot, the Islands might pass under the economic and, ultimately, the political influence of their stronger neighbor.

Japanese policy toward the Philippines at the present time is discreet and circumspect. Not only is there no suggestion of saber-rattling; there is even a disposition to avoid the publicity which might arise from pressing reasonable grievances. Many Japanese have lost their lives at the hands of wild tribesmen in the jungles of Davao; but no diplomatic protests have been filed in this connection.

Japanese Immigration

There is no legal limitation on Japanese immigration into the Philippines; but there is rigid self-limitation in Japan. No Japanese may set out for the Philippines until he has shown convincing proof that he will have an assured means of livelihood there. There has been no noteworthy recent increase in the Japanese population of the Islands, which is in the neighborhood of 20,000, of whom about 14,000 are settled in Davao Province, in the southeastern corner of the large southern island of Mindinao. Davao looks like a Japanese town, with Japanese signs on its main street, Japanese schools, hospitals and social organizations and Japanese vessels outnumbering all others in the harbor in the proportion of two to one.

The Japanese have been conspicuously efficient and successful in developing Manila hemp, one of the world's best forms of cordage on plantations around Davao. About 150,000 acres of land are being cultivated by Japanese, the majority of them small holders, although the large Furukawa and Ohta plantations contribute a considerable share of the production and conduct experimental stations with a view to discovering supplementary crops suitable to the soil.

About half the Japanese holdings in Davao are in the form of subleases, rented from Filipinos and Americans who have themselves leased national lands. This sub-leasing system is a periodic subject of agitation; and last summer the Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture, Emilio Rodriguez, raised something of a storm by announcing his intention to prosecute and evict the holders, on the ground that the subleases were illegal. President Quezon made a personal investigation of the situation, after which the subject has been quietly dropped.

Curbing Japan's Influence

The impression has gained ground that there will be no cancellations, but that, as the sub-leases, which usually run for terms of 10 or 15 years, expire, they will not be renewed. At the same time the Government is endeavoring to ring in the area of Japanese development by developing neighboring land through a penal farm where about a thousand convicts are employed. Emigration to undeveloped, thinly settled Mindinao on a large scale, aided by road building and by the construction of the first railway on the island, will also, it is believed, counteract the strong Japanese economic influence in this part of the Philippines.

In the Philippines, as throughout the Orient, there has been a growing influx of cheap Japanese textile goods. Last summer I saw girl workers in a small Osaka factory rapidly sewing, sorting and packing brightly colored undershirts, designed for the Filipino laborer and peasant. Here I could see the other end of the process in the numerous shops, operated by Japanese retail traders, which specialize in Japanese goods. The figures of the Department of Commerce confirm this spread of Japanese goods. In 1933 American mills supplied 67 per cent of the Philippine imports of cotton piece goods and Japan supplied 23 per cent; but in 1934 Japan's sales rose to 52.7 per cent, while America's share fell to 40 per cent.

A "gentlemen's agreement" for a quota limitation of Japanese textile to 90,000,000 square yards for the two-year period from August, 1935, until August, 1937, while faithfully observed, according to American importers, by the Japanese textile exporters, has not helped American sales as much as it had been expected. This is partly because of increased rayon shipments, which are not covered by the quota, partly because of transshipments from Hong Kong and exports from Japanese mills in China. About five yards of Japanese textiles were coming into the islands to every two of American during the first 10 months of 1936.

Economic Penetration

The degree of Japanese economic penetration of the Philippines should not be exaggerated. Last year, for instance, America predominated overwhelmingly in the foreign trade of the Islands, accounting for about 72 per cent of the export and import trade. Japan was second, but a very bad second, with a little less than 10 per cent. But these ratios would change very rapidly if the Philippines were denied preferential access to the American market.

However many discreet official denials may be voiced in this connection the problem of Philippine defense against external aggression is mainly conceived in terms of Japan. The three European colonial powers which are neighbors of the Islands, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands, definitely belong in the category of the sated nations. A strong, united China might some day loom on the Philippine horizon as a formidable neighbor. There has already been a peaceful Chinese invasion of the Islands and 110,000 Chinese are now residents of the Islands and the total Chinese investment, mainly in retail trade, is estimated at about $250,000,000, more than three times that of the United States. But a politically aggressive China is only a hypothetical possibility.

At the present time the Philippines are defended by about 4000 American troops and 6000 Philippine Scouts, Filipinos who have been recruited for the United States Army. The main force of the American Asiatic Squadron, consisting of the flagship cruiser Augusta, 13 destroyers and 12 submarines is stationed at Cavite, a naval base in Manila Bay, during a large part of the year, and there is a small American military air force in the Islands.

It has usually been taken for granted that these limited forces could not defend the Philippines against a Japanese attack and some American military experts have advocated the evacuation of the Islands at the earliest possible moment. So General Johnson Hagood recently wrote:

"The sore thumb of our system of national defense stands out in the Philippines, with a little finger sticking up in China. It is a matter of public information that the American forces in the Philippine Islands during the last 30 years could not have held the islands against a first class oriental power. The time has now arrived for them to come back home."

Naval Situation

Some naval experts are also convinced that the Philippines represent a weakening outpost of American naval strength, and that, from a defensive standpoint, America would have a vastly easier strategic problem in merely holding the line from Alaska to Hawaii.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who has been awarded the title of field marshal in the Philippine Army, is, however, convinced that the Philippines can be made reasonably safe against external attack after his 10-year plan for the creation of a trained citizen reserve of 400,000 men, with a standing army of 19,000 as a nucleus, is realized. According to General MacArthur's plan, the extended coast line of the Islands will be patrolled with fast, small torpedo boats, while an air force of fast bombers will be added to the national forces. General MacArthur, in the course of an interview, set forth the following arguments for the possibility of defending the Islands:

"The threat to large surface ships residing in small, fast torpedo boats supported by air detachments was recently indicated in the Mediterranean.... Practicable landing places for larger forces in the Philippines are few in number and difficult in character. The vital area of Luzon, in which dwell approximately seven million Filipinos, presents in all its long shore line only two coastal regions in which a hostile army of any size could land.... Sixty per cent of the national terrain of the islands consists of great forest areas, impenetrable by powerful military units."

The General also emphasized the probability that protracted guerrilla resistance would provoke the intervention of other powers, interested in maintaining the independence of the Philippines. Not all observers share General MacArthur's optimism. It is sometimes argued that superior Japanese air and sea power would overbalance the natural defensive capacity of the Philippines, especially as it will probably prove difficult to find sufficient money to recruit adequate personnel and obtain adequate equipment for the technical branches of the service. Army or no army, there seem to be strong political and economic reasons for believing that Japanese influence in the Islands will increase in more or less direct proportion as American influence diminishes.

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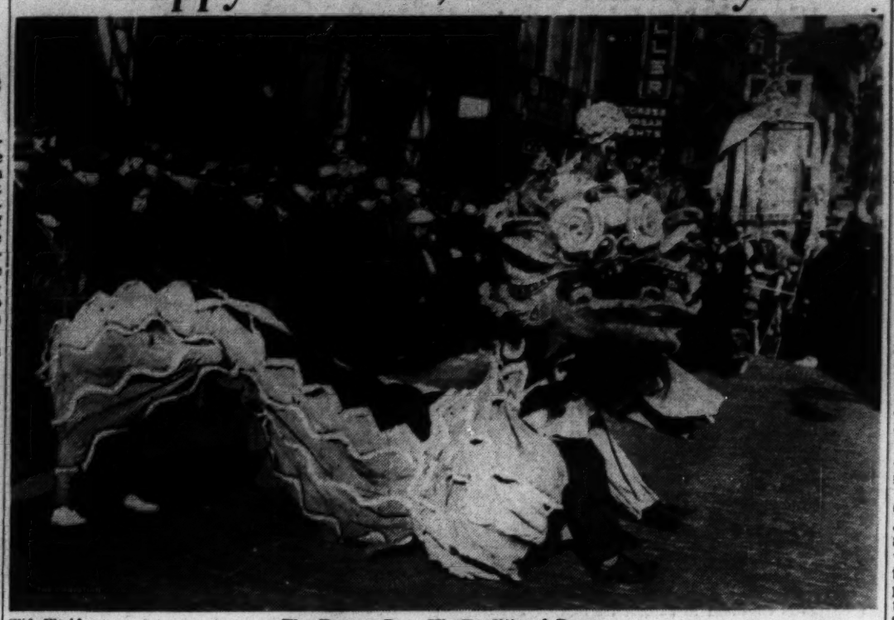

Wide World

The Dragon Does His Traditional Dance
Detail of the Celebration in New York City's Chinatown

Chinese Conservatives Mark New Year as 'Moderns' Watch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The conservative population of New York's Chinese quarter is celebrating the Chinese New Year, with parades, regular appearances of the symbolical dragon, family feastings, the exchange of gifts to the children and contributions to funds for the needy and infirm and, most important of all, the payment of all personal debts so that the year 4641 may be properly inaugurated, as all previous years have.

The progressive population is looking on, as people look on at a great show of make-believe. Elderly Chinese wandered around the winding streets yesterday and shook their heads which were somewhat incongruously covered with carefully brushed derby hats of an earlier vintage than 1936, and said it was too bad the children were growing up without any real regard for the ceremonies of their ancestors.

The Chinese quarter looks festive. Colored lights are strung from balcony to balcony. From the open doors of restaurants and clubrooms the music of stringed instruments and certain vocal additions pours in a many-toned stream. Through the streets strolling players wander. The clubrooms of the two tongs are brightly lighted and give forth sounds of great sociability. The narrow sidewalks are crowded and it is the traffic which must mind itself, rather than the pedestrians.

The early hours of New Year's day were occupied by the women of the conservative wing in polishing their own and their children's faces and in laundering every stitch of clothing until it could stand alone, from wondrous cleanliness.

Chinese of the conservative wing would dream of putting on clothing on New Year's day which was not as fresh as paint.

Then came the bestowing of gift upon the children. The feasting and the merry making continue for about two weeks. The dragons have made frequent appearances in the street today, and will appear at intervals as the holidays go forward, because the function of the dragon is to call at the doors of tongs, clubs and restaurants, opening its great maw, lash its tail and be "pacified" by having rolls of American bills shoved down its capacious throat, the money constituting gifts from those visited to the funds for local charitable work.

The meandering stream of the New Year's celebration is punctuated from time to time by people who step out from the crowds and simply fall to shadow boxing or exhibits of jousting with spears. They wear the bright costumes of their forefathers and their activities are a form of Olympic games peculiar to the time of year.

And of course the firecrackers! There is a less tangible reason for the survival. There are many Chinese in the United States who know full well they will probably never see China again. For them, the Chinese quarter is something, but at its best it is not China. But at New Year's so long as the dragon goes lashing through the streets breathing fire, and the little propitiating gifts are let down to him from balconies—heads of cabbage which break open to reveal rolls of bills, tangerines on strings, bits of Chinese candy and other delicacies—and the strolling musicians play on their moon guitars, and the swordsmen joust in the streets, and some of the oldsters bestir themselves for their turn at the shadow-boxing, they can persuade themselves that here, at least, is an anteroom to China.

Retraining the Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The necessity of retraining thousands of relief recipients now listed as "unskilled" or "unemployable" before the United States can get rid of its large army of unemployed was emphasized here today at a national gathering of social workers.

The bulk of the unemployment load today is made up of inefficient workers, who either never had a skill or whose skill has become obsolete, it was pointed out to the national delegate conference of the American Association of Social Workers by William Hodson, New York City commissioner of public welfare.

"Employers cannot afford to pay good wages to such workers and they are so unsatisfactory that they are constantly hired and fired," Mr. Hodson told the conference, as he laid before it a four-point retraining program, devised by C. M. Bookman, executive vice-chairman of the Cincinnati Community Chest.

Mr. Bookman's plan was adopted for trial in Cincinnati after a study showed that all available vocational training programs constantly lagged behind changes in demand, so that too many persons were trained for some type of work and not enough for others.

Its four points, as explained to the social workers, are:

1. Vocational training for young people. The study revealed that only about one third of the children in public schools ever receive any vocational training.

2. Retraining for older workers, unskilled or with obsolete skills. It was proposed that industry co-operate in this phase of the program, employing such persons at part time wages while they are serving as apprentices.

3. Organization of the casual labor market. It was recommended that persons capable of performing casual labor such as tending furnaces, mowing lawns, etc., might be organized on a neighborhood basis under competent direction so as to give fairly regular employment to a certain number of workers who prove themselves capable and faithful.

4. Proper study treatment and rehabilitative measures for "unemployables," or those now unable to work. It was explained that the "unemployable" is a bad term, because it carries an odium for many persons who are not permanently unemployable, but could do certain jobs if properly trained.

The necessity of attacking unemployment through retraining was the theme running through many of the talks made to the conference. Linton Swift, general director of the Family Welfare Association of America and president of the Social Workers' Association, sounded the keynote when he said, "During the last six years our governments have experimented and pioneered in attempting to alleviate hardship and suffering. The time is at hand when we should concentrate on long-range plans for preventing a reoccurrence of the misery experienced by many during the last six years. Social workers have a responsibility that goes beyond the application of palliatives. We must concentrate our efforts on a permanent solution."

An adequate system of employment exchanges throughout the country, not only to register unemployment but to study and analyze industrial and personnel problems, should be the spearhead of the attack on unemployment, Mr. Hodson held.

Arkansas Judge Faces Impeachment Procedure

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP)—A five-man committee named by the House of Representatives to investigate alleged laxity in law enforcement in Hot Springs and the Eighteenth Judicial District divided sharply yesterday and three recommended impeachment proceedings against Circuit Judge Earl Witt of the eighteenth district. The minority asserted it found no basis for such action.

The majority charged Judge Witt on the basis of testimony taken by the investigators, with having appeared on Hot Springs streets and in his court in an apparently intoxicated condition, with having knowledge of open gambling operations in Hot Springs without taking any action, and with failing to act in connection with alleged voting irregularities in the Democratic primary of last August.

The majority further recommended that a special grand jury be assembled in Hot Springs, under a temporary Circuit judge and a prosecutor named by the Governor to investigate gambling, alleged mistreatment of city jail prisoners, and the official conduct of Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin, the municipal judge, chief of police, chief of detectives and the present and former sheriff of Garland county.

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Lawyers to Wage Concerted Attack On Court Changes

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—With opponent of President Roosevelt's bill to enlarge the Supreme Court continuing to overshadow in civic, trade and legal circles the vocalism of supporters, the voluntary committee of lawyers, which became a factor in national questions when the issue was repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, today was reforming its lines for "unanimous and vehement opposition" to the proposal.

Over the signatures of six of the committee leaders in New York, every member of the lawyer organization is being circularized "to see to it that every friend and associate of his, and every bar association and deliberative group with which he is connected shall form an opinion and express it to members of Congress."

The signers of the letter are C. C. Burlingham, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., George W. Martin, Kenneth M. Spence, Harrison Tweed and Clifton P. Williamson. They balance their unequivocal opposition to the proposed enlargement of the high tribunal with the statement that "several of us are Democrats who voted for Mr. Roosevelt last November, who favor many of his policies and who disagree with many of the Supreme Court decisions which his enlarged court is designed to reverse."

Think It to Pack Court

"We believe that it is unmistakably an attempt to pack the court," it continues; "that it would destroy the sole defense of minorities against the unrestricted tyranny of majorities, and that, accordingly, it strikes a blow at the fundamental principles of our constitutional form of government."

The signers urge their fellow lawyers to exert their influence, however, "whatever your views," holding that "better than any other class the lawyers know the court, its importance to the country and the probable effect of allowing the Executive to influence its rulings."

"Clearly, that knowledge is a public trust, and to spread it broadcast is the bounden duty of the bar . . . ," the letter states. "Will you not, therefore, take the necessary steps to procure immediate consideration of the proposal by your associates and particularly by your state and local bar associations, to the end that they may be heard before it is too late?

"Whatever opinions may be thus expressed, to obtain them and place them before Congress in time will be a public service exceeding even that which you and the other membersof the voluntary committee rendered in making possible the prompt repeal of prohibition. Only by such efforts to create and make vocal an informed public opinion can a representative government function in such a crisis."

More Strong Opposition

The New York Board of Trade also was on record against the Roosevelt court bill through its president, Percy C. Magnus, who, addressing a Rotary Club luncheon in Brooklyn yesterday, attacked it with the declaration that "if the law is passed, we shall have in this United States the most basic change in our form of government since the Minute Men stood in the square in Lexington."

Simultaneously citizens of Hamilton, New York, where Colgate University is located, had dispatched a petition to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate urging that it report that proposed legislation unfavorably to the Senate.

"Regardless of the President's contention," the petition reads, "the need for social legislation is not the issue in this debate. The issue is whether the President and Congress, or we, the people, should have the power to change fundamentally our government. . . .

"The only proper action in this crisis is to amend the Constitution—not the Supreme Court. We must retain a government of law—not of men—regardless of whether we favor their legislation or no."

In New York City a league opposed to the remarking of the Supreme Court opened headquarters at No. 11 West Forty Second street, with Max Isaac as director.

Proponents Have Say

Today's proponents included Dr. Walter F. Willcox, economist and professor emeritus of Cornell University, who in a letter to Frank E. Gannett, publisher and organizer of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, said Mr. Gannett's "assumption that a complete separation of the federal judiciary from the legislative and executive branches has existed hitherto is belied by the whole history of the federal courts.

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President Appears to Have Slight Senate Lead on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—As the situation now stands in the Senate, were the crucial battle over the President's Supreme Court proposal is expected to occur, the Administration would seem today to command a slight majority.

Accurate information on this subject is of vital importance both to those who favor the White House proposal and those who oppose it, and congressional observers are spending a large part of their working time trying to supply it. They are going about the estimate in two different ways. The first is a direct count of senators, member by member; the second is an estimate, on the basis of those who have stated their preferences, of what the noncommital group ultimately will do. Both of these methods of calculation now give the President's side a small but significant majority.

A dozen qualifications to this conclusion must be made immediately and any number of events may and will intervene to affect the ultimate result, chief of these being the waves of public sentiment which are now beating upon the 96 senators, and the conflicting tug and pull of pressure groups, directed particularly at those senators who have not yet definitely stated which side they are on.

Margin Is a Close One

No one wants accurate statistics in such a situation more strongly than the large elements of the public who are opposed to the measure, and it is for them, as well as for the advocates of change, that estimates are made. It should be stated also that the possibility of a Senate filibuster is by no means remote, if the opposition should actually be found to be a minority and such a filibuster might conceivably water down the project into some sort of a compromise, or defeat it altogether.

To start with, the present 96 members of the Senate include 75 Democrats, 16 Republicans, four scattered Progressives and one vacancy. On paper this would indicate an overwhelming Administration majority. Nothing of the sort, however, is the fact.

The Democrats are divided, and the ultimate vote will not bear much relationship to this discrepancy in parties. Latest direct count of senators for and against the plan indicates the chamber still split, three ways in roughly equal groups, one third, for; one third against; one third, on the fence. President Roosevelt meanwhile is continuing his wooing of the Democratic side, and to date has called 26 Senators to White House conferences.

The Silent Vote

This direct count of noses indicates a preponderance on the Roosevelt side, generally estimated at two or three members. This is far too small of course to give much ight on the feelings of 30-odd neutrals who have not yet publicly expressed their views But a number of these "neutrals" have practically divulged their attitudes to associates or newspapermen, and here it is that a careful canvass adds a few more to the Roosevelt majority.

The chief sign of Roosevelt strength, however, lies in a different method of calcuation. Of the 30-odd Senators who have thus far come out publicly against the project, 15, or about one half, are Republicans. Fifteen of the 16 Republicans in the Senate oppose the plan and the only Republican still non-committal is Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

This means that Democrats are supporting the plan on a 2-to-1 basis. If the same proportion is applied to the 30-odd Senators still on the fence, the Administration might hope for a total strength in the final vote of 50 or over, perhaps 55. That would be a majority.

With such a small majority, there is prospect of a filibuster. It is here that Roosevelt pressure would come in. In conferences with Senators the President is represented as good-humored, but offering no hint that he would even consider a compromise. He has not made the matter a party issue nor shown any indication of so doing.

A Fine Point in Opposition

However, it would be one thing for Democrats to vote against the President's plan, and quite another to use obstructive tactics to prevent an evident majority having its way. Men like Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Tom Connally (D) of Texas who are sincere opponents of the President's plan, and who will speak and vote against it, can hardly be imagined lending themselves to a filibuster to prevent the matter coming to a decision, after the legitimate arguments have been given.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who abominates the proposal, and Senator Bennett C. Clark (D of Missouri, who has issued a ringing declaration against it, are not likely to be willing to sever their ties with their party to the extent of preventing a legitimate vote.

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Disorders Mark Attempts To Oust Sit-Down Strikers

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 19 (AP)—A federal conciliator hurried here today as efforts of 125 deputy sheriffs to enforce a court order and evict sit-down strikers from the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation's two factory buildings brought open defiance and rioting.

The deputies tried to batter down a door, nailed shut by the strikers, with a battering ram. They then used tear gas bombs. The strikers retaliated by throwing acid. No one was injured.

Circuit Judge Ralph J. Dady yesterday ordered the estimated 82 strikers, who have held the plant since Wednesday, to leave the property. They refused, and he cited them for contempt of court.

Plan New Attempts

Chief Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kennedy, rallying his forces after the strikers had forced them back with acid and missiles, said H. N. Keele, company attorney, empowered him to "use any method" to get the men from the plant.

"He said we had gone this far with the order and should carry it out," Mr. Kennedy said. "He said the company's buildings are covered by insurance."

Mr. Kennedy considered moving the strikers' automobiles, parked nearby, to within close range of the plant, where the officers could hide behind them for protection.

Recognition Demanded

The strikers demanded recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, sponsored by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

After the contempt order was read yesterday, Mr. Kennedy said one of the strikers shouted, "We will not be responsible for what happens if anybody tries to come in here."

A large crowd gathered early today opposite the building and alternately cheered the deputies and strikers.

The disorder attended one of the first attempts to enforce a court eviction order in a sit-down strike, which became a favorite weapon of employees in the recent automobile strike.

Sit-Down Strikers Hold Five Detroit Factories

DETROIT, Feb. 19 (AP)—Five Detroit factories were held today by more than 2000 "stay-in" strikers"—most of them women—who demand wage increases.

Strikes at two other plants were settled during the night.

A labor demonstration was staged at one of the city welfare department's relief stations, where 28 men and women workers of Cadillac and Fleetwood automobile plants were sitting in the office and demanding welfare assistance until the group, now returning to work, receive their first pay checks.

Some strike leaders said a few "sit-downs" were unorganized demonstrations not called by any union. Organizers for the Committee for Industrial Organization and the United Automobile Workers Union were arranging for food, bedding and headquarters for strikers, however.

A strike in two plants of the L. A. Young Spring & Wire Co., ended at 4:15 a. m., today after a group of men and women, estimated by workmen at 200, approved a plan to open negotiations with the company Monday.

Plan Flood Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The House adopted and sent to the Senate today a resolution to give the President authority to allot work relief funds to the public health service for use in 11 states affected by Ohio and Mississippi river floods.

Coal Owners Hit Union Stand On Pay and Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—With the basic terms of both sides on the table, a subcommittee today began work on the bulging portfolios of data relating to negotiations for the new agreement between the bituminous operators of the Appalachian field and the United Mine Workers of America.

The joint wage conference adjourned this morning after little more than a day's debate, with the producers calling the union's demands "amazing" and "utterly impossible." Its arguments, with supporting statistics, are now to be sifted by the subcommittee, which is commissioned to report when the actual give-and-take sessions convene late next month. The mine workers' representatives believe they will emerge from these with a contract after their formula to take the place of the present agreement which terminates March 31.

The two groups are today wide apart on the union demand for reduction of working hours from seven to six a day and a guarantee of 200 days' work a year at a basic wage of $6 a day, as against $5.10 now in force in the southern field and $5.50 in the northern. The new scale would establish a minimum annual wage of $1200.

Consent to these terms, the producers held, would raise the nation's coal bill $140,000,000 a year. The industry's pay roll now is $250,000,000 a year higher than in 1933, they assert in suppport of their stand that it is not within its capacity to grant further increases, a shorter work day and week, or the 200-days-a-year guarantee.

Major arguments advanced against the union proposals were the seasonal nature of the coal industry, the extremely keen competition which oil, natural gas and hydro-electric power have offered and the fact that wages now constitute two thirds of the expense of mining coal.

This was represented as the consensus of 28 operators' associations employing 300,000 miners, who maintain that the necessities of the situation make it imperative to increase the work-day one hour with no increase in pay.

Challenging the value of statistics showing the coal industry is paying one of the highest wage rates in the country, union spokesmen said the average gross annual income of the mine-worker was $1077, which became $920 after certain charges were deducted, whereas an income of $1500 is the standard figure advanced as requisite to maintain a family, even on a subsistence level.

John L. Lewis, union chief, addressing the meeting, took peace for his keynote.

"There is friction nowhere in the jurisdiction of this agreement," he said. "Stability has been in existence, and stability is a great step toward the solution of the problems of the industry. It is a protection to the public and an asset to the mine-workers and operators as well. We have no desire except that the peaceful relations continue, and we will do all in our power to extend them."

Only the commercial mines of the Appalachian production area from central Pennsylvania to Tennessee, where two thirds of the soft coal tonnage is dug, are directly affected by the negotiations, but wage and hour scales for all other soft coal mines are based on the Appalachian standard.

The representatives of the union chosen to carry on negotiations with the operators' committee are: John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Philip Murray, vice-president of the union; Thomas Kennedy, secretary and treasurer, and the following union district presidents—James Mark, Frank Hughes, William Hynes, P. T. Fagan, John Owen, John T. Jones, Van A. Bittner, William Turnblazer, William Burch, John Saxton, Samuel Caddy, and Frank Miley.

Sit-Downs and Bottlenecks: Twin Problems for Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

the automobile industry can plan on is limited.

During the depression the industry acquired a number of bottlenecks. When production fell from 6,000,000 cars to 2,000,000, economy forced the concentration of operations.

For example, General Motors used to make its transmissions at three or four places, one of them Toledo. In the depression the Toledo factory was found sufficient to produce all the transmissions needed. Then a strike in the Toledo plant several years ago tied up the company, since no transmissions could be obtained while this one source was closed. This opened the eyes of the corporation to the danger of having an indispensable motor ingredient concentrated in one factory.

The recent expansion of business plus the urge to develop varied sources has led to diversification.

Usually General Motors has come to have two or three sources, it is remarked within the industry, but not in every case. Further expansion of orders is expected to extend the avenues of supply.

Reason for Bottleneck

"The big automobile manufacturer will always have bottlenecks as long as he make things for himself" observes an executive of the industry.

"The bottlenecks occur in the manufacturing, not in the car assembling part of the business.

"The turret top, a top made out of one piece of steel, stamped out in one stamping in an enormous press, is an illustration of costly operatings that cannot be easily duplicated.

"It is possible that the industry may in time find that its own manufacturing in great plants can be tied up so easily that it will be better to scatter it in a large number of communities or else distribute it to a large number of parts manufacturers.

"Great centralizations can be discontinued. If this should be a sufficient defense, the industry may do it. But with the tremendous equipment and investment in plants, the industry will not do it until absolutely driven to it. Discussion of such a movement is, of course, at this stage wholly speculative."

Automobile factories provide probably the largest concentrations of machinery and men to be found in American industry. The Ford plant at River Rouge, adjacent to Detroit, employs 70,000 workers. The Dodge plant of Chrysler Corporation at Highland Park enrolls 26,000. The Buick plant at Flint, Mich., works 16,000.

"Unless the sit-down strike is stopped, you cannot have big centralizations of operations," continued the motor analyst.

"In the mass production plan of manufacturing, material is started at one end of the system in its raw state, goes through a succession of steps, and comes out at the other a finished article, a stoppage anywhere along the line blocks the process.

Danger of Sit-Down

"At any place a little group deciding to sit down can tie up the whole thing. The men behind pile up too much material, the men below have nothing to work on.

"The sit-down is incompatible with mass production, because you cannot efficiently run a great organization which can be shut down by the strike of a handful of men at a key spot.

"Mass production is obviously not an end in itself, but a means to provide society with a greater variety of goods at a lower cost.

"Interruption of mass production means a more limited supply of goods at a higher cost.

"Society accordingly has a stake in the sit-down strike.

"There have been a great number of spontaneous, unofficial sit-downs in the automobile and rubber industries. In rubber these unauthorized strikes have given the union almost as much trouble the the company.

"It is very doubtful whether the industrial union can control the sit-down strike.

"The philosophy of the industrial union is that of the rank and file. It plays down officials and authority, as it is a union of the mass. Its officers have to keep in tune with the mass sentiment, otherwise they risk ousting. They cannot stem all sit-down strikes even when they wish, but when the will of the rank and file is to strike, they will have to go along.

Union Lacks Discipline

"The industrial union lacks the discipline of the compact craft union made up of members of the same trade.

"The diversity of workers brought together in an industrial union also tends to independent group action. The president of the union may be a pattern maker and a set of other workers here or there may feel they are not getting the attention they should and take up their issue with the company directly by sitting down."

While these are criticisms of a manufacturer hostile to the industrial type of labor organization promoted by John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., the series of run-a-way sit-downs in Akron has, as he indicated, given the Rubber Worker's Union trouble. The union has attempted to stifle the sit-down enthusiasm. In Detroit the Automobile Workers' Union has had to send out organizers to call off unauthorized sit-downs. When the Automobile Workers' Union has fully organized a plant, it claims it will have the power to control the sit-down fervor.

The union does not have all the workers in Akron rubber plants, and so says it is handicapped.

The position of the union now negotiating with General Motors, as cited by one of the principal union officials, is this:

"Sit-down strikes will continue in mass production until the corporations accept unionization in its entirety."

This also is given as the position of the C. I. O.

Damage to mass production through sit-downs is repudiated by reference to rubber in Akron, where according to local union men, production has not been hurt despite the record number of rubber sit-downs.

Fifty-two sit-downs occurred in the Briggs Manufacturing Company, here, in one month. Many of them not reported, it is said by union sources. Briggs makes bodies for Ford.

"Such a large number of strikes as that decreases efficiency, increases cost of production, and makes higher costs, to be passed on to the consumer in higher prices," declares another manufacturing executive of note.

"Decentralization can be done to a degree by automobile companies, but it is no solution of the sit-down strike.

"What is needed is a well-disciplined union that is compelled to make good on its agreements, a union that is responsible and protected from exploiters, and which will not strike until every peaceful means of settlement is extinguished.

"Sit-downs are an injury to mass production. So are, and more so, unions that make unreasonable demands.

"The principal danger, however, to the mass production system is an irresponsible labor movement with a lot of political power.

"When that threatens mass production, nobody wants to make new investments in it."

Oregon's Governor Backs Program To Improve Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 19 — The highways of Oregon are the show windows of the State and as a result must be improved along budgetary plans outlined by the Oregon State Highway Commission, Gov. Charles H. Martin told the Legislature at Salem in a special message demanding acceptance of the commission proposal.

"There will be no tourist business without good roads, as the tourist will not come unless he can drive through the State in comfort. The tourist business is a prosperous business, a never-failing crop, providing the roads—our show windows—are kept polished, Governor Martin declared.

Seven bills recommending shifts in funds already placed under the 1937 commission budget, Governor Martin urged defeated; three others, he asked be amended, and only two be passed as they were written.

The attempt of cities to have state highway funds diverted to city streets, the movement for repeal of the present $1 biennial fee for renewal of drivers licenses, the demand by logging truck owners for bigger load weight limits and the suggestion that the Commission be placed on a salary basis, all, were opposed by the Governor.

G. K. Ordzhonikidze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 19—Gregory K. Ordzhonikidze, Soviet Commissar of Heavy Industry, who passed on here today, brought common sense and tolerance into the ruthlessness of the Soviet industrial drive.

Regarded by many as second only to Joseph Stalin among Soviet leaders, Mr. Ordzhonikidze was the spearhead of Russia's new industrial expansion. Since the success or failure of the Soviet experiment rests at length with its economic results, he stood literally at the master switchboard of Russia's future.

His replacement raises vast portents, especially in view of his insistence upon recognition of former bourgeoisie, many of whom he employed to good effect as factory executives.

Mr. Ordzhonikidze knew the value of human values as against the machine. At crucial times he stood against the overzealous advocates of blind "efficiency." He employed executive ability shrewdly, instead of yielding to pressure for the appointment of men too lately of the classes and without executive training.

In addition to his key post in heavy industries, Mr. Ordzhonikidze belonged to the inner circle of 10 on the Politbureau, the seat of Communist party power. He was also chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy.

A Man in the News

© Bachrach

Dr. James Truslow Adams

Editor in Chief of Dictionary of American History

The selection of Dr. James Truslow Adams, historian, as editor-in-chief of the board which, co-operating with leading historical societies, will prepare a dictionary of American history, is the selection of a man well qualified for the job by both taste and experience.

It would be necessary for such a dictionary to be free of any "interpretations" of historical events, influenced by sectional prejudice, and if there is one quality Dr. Adams has been insured against as surely as if Lloyd's wrote the policy, it is sectional prejudice. Insured against it, not only by his own background and experience, but by the history of his family since 1659.

James Truslow Adams was born in Brooklyn, the son of William Newton Adams and Elizabeth Truslow.

Neighbors of Washington

The Adamses were planters of Virginia from 1659, owning the plantation next to Mount Vernon, friends of George Washington, and mentioned in his diaries. The great grandfather of Francis Adams was a merchant of Alexandria, who lost his fortune in 1812. Having to make a new career, he went to Triestein, Austria, as United States consul, and later bought a coffee estate in Cuba.

Dr. Adams's grandfather was sent to New York from Cuba to a guardian, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, and presently he was sent to Caracas in Venezuela to manage a branch of the firm. There he met and married James Truslow Adams's grandmother, Carmen de Michelena y Salico, and William Newton Adams was born in Caracas.

In the Revolution of 1848 the family fled to Cuba, where William Newton Adams spent all his childhood and indeed did not learn to speak English until he was 12, and sent to a school in Connecticut.

In Paris as a Child

James Truslow Adams himself was taken to Paris when he was three years old and so began early on his international background. The fact of inter-marriages with other nationalities, in the family, and the interest in both the North and the South that existed in the family early established a healthy preclusion of any sectional or national prejudices.

When he was ready for preparatory school he was back in the United States and went to Brooklyn Polytechnic where he continued on through the college department, taking an A. B. degree there in 1898. He went to Yale and took his masters degree there in 1900. Notwithstanding that he was always a bookish boy, and early made it known in the family that he wanted to pursue some intellectual course, he went into Wall Street and stayed there for ten years.

Even Wall Street Helped

He would be the first to say that this experience, personally against his intention as it was, had its advantages for it gave him a period as secretary of a small railroad, as treasurer and director of a small manufacturing plant, and as vice-president and director of a bank. Thus he came to have a sound understanding of both economic and historical factors in business.

In 1912, however, he left Wall Street. With only a very modest income to take care of the realistic aspects of the leap, he built a house in Bridgehampton, Long Island, and settled down for some reflective thinking and work. For some reason which he fails to comment upon, he put in a year studying the Persian language.

An Etude in History

Believing also that eventually he would wish to become a writer of certain phases of history, he began writing pieces about the history of the locality—a sort of five-finger exercise, for groundwork and discipline.

When the war came he was asked to help Colonel House on a special committee, and when that job was done he volunteered for the army, was made a captain in the military intelligence, and did a field handbook which was used by the English, French and American forces in the Archangel expedition.

When the armistice was signed, he was borrowed by the State Department and rejoined Colonel House in the work preparatory to the Paris Peace Conference.

Being discharged from all such tasks in May, 1919, he set about working on his "Founding of New England," which was to win the Pulitzer Prize in 1922.

Dr. Adams has written 14 volumes of history and biography. He is one of the three living American Fellows of the Royal Society of Librarians, and Allan Nevins has described his "Epic of America" as the greatest single volume of American history in existence.

In 1928 he wrote what he now calls his "most unpopular article," which was an article for the Outlook, forecasting the economic calamity which was to come.

In it he said that the time woul come when the Government would have to curb speculation if the nation was not to suffer gravely, and such an idea, together with his austere prophecy, annoyed a great many people who, however, were to be even more annoyed when they found out, in 1933, how right he had been.

Seniority Rights Debated At Auto Strike Conference

DETROIT, Feb. 19 (AP)—Wyndham Mortimer, head of the United Automobile Workers of America representatives conferring with General Motors officials here, said that a tentative agreement on permanent machinery for handling union grievances has been reached and that today's conversations would center on seniority rights.

These were two of the union's six demands left for settlement after the strike was terminated. The others include speed of production, hours of work and wage scales. Details of solutions reached will not be announced until all differences have been composed.

At the conclusion of yesterday's talks C. E. Wilson, General Motors vice-president, said "some progress" was made. As he entered the afternoon session he carried an improvised blackjack, which a corporation source said was taken from a union member at Flint, Mich.

Since the negotiations opened Tuesday union officials have charged that General Motors stocked a Chrevolet plant at Flint with 1000 clubs 'for company guards. William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, said that none had been used and "no excess supply will be carried."

St. Louis Strike Ends

Meanwhile a strike in one of General Motors' two Canadian plants placed a new problem before the corporation's labor executives today only a few hours after another one had been settled at St. Louis. The new strike was called in the plant at Oshawa, Ont.

More than 230 employees in the plant, about 30 miles from Toronto, struck late yesterday and said they would remain out until wage demands were met. They asserted that when they were given a wage increase of approximately seven cents an hour recently the number of jobs they were required to complete daily was raised from 27 to 32.

Harry J. Carmichael, general manager of the plant, urged the workers to try the new schedule until the end of the month and then, he said, he would reconsider the wage schedules. The strikers were to conduct a secret ballot today on their walk-out.

Reason for Strike

A strike which interrupted operations in the Chevrolet and Fisher Body divisions at St. Louis was settled last night and the workers return to their machines today. It began when 70 Chevrolet workers charged that five union employees had been replaced by the management. Local U. A. W. A. officials said they did not call the strike.

Delmond Garst, secretary of the local, conferred with the plant managers and later said their agreement provided for all union employees to return; that there would be no discrimination against union members, and that they would be permitted to wear union buttons. He said it was agreed also to post notices saying that "anyone who started fights—either union or nonunion—will be fired."

Fights between union and nonunion employees there have been reported since operations were resumed at the conclusion of the widespread General Motors strike.

State Troops Remain On Duty in Anderson

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 19 (AP)—National Guard troops enforcing martial government of this automobile accessory city, a battleground of union and non-union labor, dug in today to remain at least through the week end.

"We are going to stay until we feel sure that order can be maintained," said Col. Albert H. Whitcomb, commanding the military rule, which has fastened on Anderson last Saturday following a shooting skirmish in which 10 were wounded.

He indicated he meant the 350 guardsmen now on duty would continue patrolling the city through the week-end. The two automotive plants here—General Motors Corporation's Guide Lamp and Delco-Remy units—will close tomorrow night for their usual Saturday-Sunday holiday.

Twenty military prisoners were ordered turned over to civil authorities for possible grand jury action.

La Follette Maps Court Retirement Plan for Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19 (AP)—Progressive party leaders regarded Gov. Philip F. La Follette's plan for judicial freedom as additional evidence of a common legislative viewpoint shared by Governor La Follette and President Roosevelt.

The Governor has proposed retirement for Wisconsin Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges at half pay upon reaching 65 years of age. Governor La Follette's judicial reform plan differs from the President's in these respects:

1. He might appoint two of seven Supreme Court justices and 10 of 20 Circuit Court judges but all would have to run for office at a succeeding election because no Wisconsin judge may serve indefinitely by appointment.

2. His retirement plan is not compulsory and he has no authority to enlarge any court.

Deny Security Injunction

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused Feb. 17 to restrain by injunction collection of taxes imposed by the Social Security Act until the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the United States Supreme Court. The Appellate Court did not expressly rule on the constitutionality of the act, but affirmed a judgment of United States District Judge David J. Davis in Birmingham, Ala.

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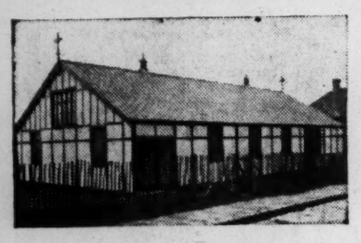
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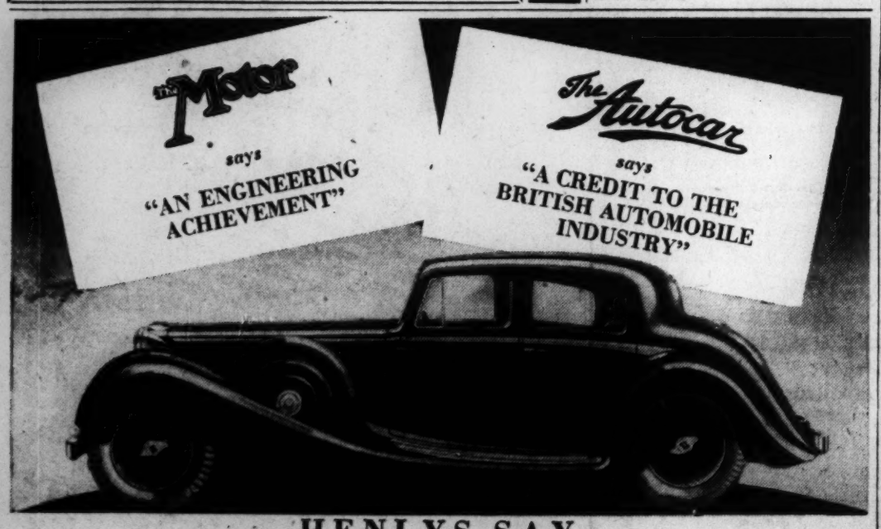

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Lavish Bucharest Portrays Rising Wealth of Modern Roumania

Capital city resounds with building activity and rush of traffic. Widening of streets allows an imposing civic center plan. Heavy taxes are dark spot in bright picture.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A flood of power at present sweeps through the streets of Bucharest. There is intense activity, extensive building and widening of streets. The whole city is being made over. New quarters are being added on every sector of its circumference and the center is being transformed. From whatever hotel one looks out upon the town, one sees high new buildings, rising one behind the other.

Bucharest, like Boston, Prague, and most other cities, was not made originally for automobiles. Its main streets are narrow, winding, and badly tangled. They served well enough for the splendid carriages of country squires or the wagons of peasants, but are inadequate for the present torrent of cars, buses, trucks and tramways.

Streams of Fine Cars

So wide, straight boulevards are being driven ruthlessly through the center of the city. The old yellow brick buildings with ornate gingerbread roofs are being torn down and high, massive cement buildings put in their places.

Calea Victoriei (Victory Way), Bucharest's main avenue, which used to wind, narrow and sinuous, through town, is rapidly becoming an imposing thoroughfare with the Opera, Post Office, Co-operative Bank, Royal Palace, the magnificent telephone building and other notable structures adorning it.

This impression of power and speed, which the new buildings make, is accentuated by the traffic. There is no other city in central or southeast Europe where one sees such swift and continuous streams of excellent new cars, many of them of American design. One could almost imagine oneself in Cleveland or Kansas City.

Profits Poured Forth

Within the last few years the horses have been pushed off the street. They go too slowly. People hurry in Bucharest. They are making money or spending it. Wealth cries from every avenue. Here pour the profits from mines, forests, oil wells, wheat fields, and munition factories. You see them streaming down the boulevards.

The coffee houses also buzz. They are not only full but seething. In Vienna they are full, too, as in Budapest and Zagreb. But there they are quiet like a library. The Austrians merely read in a coffee house, or speak in low tones. In Bucharest the coffee houses zoom. They contain as many women as men and everybody converses with animation.

Bookstores Flourish

The stream of culture, also, surges in Bucharest. Some is of a high quality, some is crude, but taken as a whole, it is promising and hopeful. In no other southeast European city do bookstores and book publishers carry on such a business as the two chief concerns in Bucharest.

And Roumanian business flows with the same impetuous force as its traffic or its building. In 1936, exports were about 50 per cent above those of the year before and brought the country a favorable trade balance of 8,000,000,000 lei ($53,000,000), which surpasses all recent records. Roumania sold more grain, fruit, wood and oil than at any time since the beginning of the world economic crisis.

Rich in Natural Resources

In natural resources, no land in all eastern Europe equals Roumania and now this wealth by train and boat is streaming toward world markets.

There are some hindrances to progress, however. For instance, the Roumanian Chamber of Commerce has handed the Ministry of Trade a declaration in which it was stated that business here is subjected to 72 different kinds of state taxes and fees.

If local ones were added, the number would reach 100, it was claimed. These were likened to 100 hurdles over which merchandise must jump in passing from the seller to the buyer.

Multiplicity of Taxes

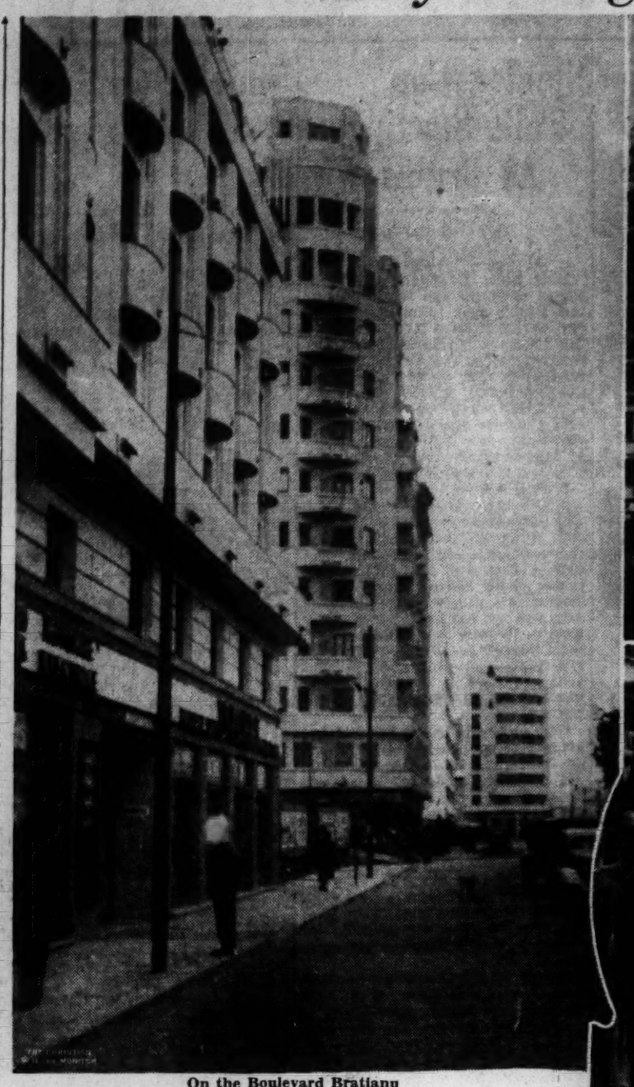
There are turnover taxes, building taxes, transport taxes, road and railroad taxes, a salary tax, a special army tax, special public health tax, a chamber of commerce tax, export tax, import tax, tax for permission to import and export, guild tax, tax for the well-being of post office officials, docking tax, weight and measure tax, boat and barrel tax, tax for testing steam engines, and special revenue stamps for tourist propaganda, for developing aviation, for furthering culture, and for gathering statistics.

Of course, one doesn't have to pay all these taxes on every business transaction. But every merchant in the course of a day's work has to pay many of them.

This requires money and especially time. It is like stopping at 72 toll stations and paying your respects to 72 masters. Much of this tax money goes into separate funds under independent management.

Roumanian merchants demand that many of these hurdles be removed. They want taxes systematized, centralized and reduced. The Roumanians give the state almost a third of their incomes.

When Roumania has ironed out her difficulties she is likely to play a much more important part in European affairs.



On the Boulevard Bratianu

Types of Modern Buildings Which Are Supplanting Old Brick "Gingerbread" Structures

In "New Bucharest"

Two of the Imposing Office Buildings Recently Constructed

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Vegetable Market in Bucharest

Visitors to the Roumanian Capital Remember Many Picturesque Scenes, of Which the Above Is Typical

Germany Protests Soviet Delay On Nationals' Trial

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP)—Germany made "serious" representations to the Soviet Union yesterday in a new and apparently unsuccessful effort to intervene for two-score Germans held amid strict secrecy in Soviet jails.

Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg, the German Ambassador, said that he pointed out to N. N. Krestinsky, Russia's Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that the Germans—nearly 40 of them—had been held incommunicado since their arrest almost 3½ months ago.

(The number of prisoners has been estimated variously from 26 to nearly 40. No public charges have been filed.)

The Ambassador said that Mr. Krestinsky promised that he would attempt to find out when dates for the trials would be set, and added his visit to the Soviet official was accompanied by "serious representations" in the affair.

Count von der Schulenburg said that he was told that some of the Germans had confessed to accusations of espionage and sabotage, but that complete investigation had not been made. He also stated that the Russian secret police will consider a request that German consuls be permitted to interview the prisoners, most of whom were believed held in Moscow and Leningrad.

Motor Carrier Fined For Not Filing Rates

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—Paterson motor carrier company was fined $3600, the maximum penalty, by Federal Judge William Clark today after it and two of its officers had pleaded guilty to charges of failure to file a schedule of tariff rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Officials said that in so far as they knew, the case was the first prosecution under the new motor carrier act requiring the filing of schedules.

The Government alleged the United Motor Transportation, Inc., operated from April 11 to Oct. 13, 1936, without filing its tariff rates. Thirty-six counts were specified and the maximum of $100 fine for each count imposed.

Amelia Earhart Leaves Cleveland in Flight West

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviator, charting a round-the-world flight, took off today on her leisurely flight from New York to the Pacific coast. Her next stop was expected to depend upon the weather. Mrs. Putnam had been held here a full day by poor flying conditions.

Ball Players 'Employees'

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 19 (AP)—In an interpretation of the Social Security Act, the Treasury Department advised the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues Feb. 17 that it considered baseball players as employees and subject to requirements and benefits of the act. The Treasury's opinion had been asked by William G. Bramham, president of the national association which has headquarters here.

Reich and Map Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — A sharp conflict of opinion is going on in Roumania as to whether Germany favors map revision in South East Europe. The one thing on which all Roumanians agree is that there shall be no revision here.

Friendship for Germany is an important internal issue in Roumania. In this country Germany's symbol, the swastika, is used by thousands of Roumanians. It appears on many newspapers, and is worn on hats, shirts, and arm bands, as in Germany. There is a party called "Swastika of Fire."

There is a combination of strong, political groups or parties here, that are frankly followers of Adolf Hitler. And they are carrying on a campaign against Jews. They are against democracy and are devoted to the doctrine of racial exclusiveness.

But their opponents say that Herr Hitler is for a new Europe, and, therefore, favors the revising of boundaries and treaties. Certainly the chief feature of Herr Hitler's foreign policy so far has been the unilateral revision of the Versailles Treaty. "Therefore," anti-German Roumanians argue, "if Germany comes to dominate Europe it would work to wipe out the Treaty of Trianon which defines Roumania's boundaries. The international triumph of Hitlerism would be a disaster for Roumania."

The Roumanian swastika-wearers answer that Herr Hitler in an interview personally told one of their leaders, Octavian Goga, that he is opposed to altering Roumania's boundaries. But when the German papers quoted the Goga interview they left out this reference to boundaries. They did not wish to put Herr Hitler on record as a defender of the present map in Southeast Europe. This was an argument for the anti-Germans.

Later, however, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Cultural Adviser to the National Socialist party, in the Völkischer Beobachter, party organ of which he is editor, stated, on the occasion of Premier Benito Mussolini's Milan dispatch, that Germany would not support Hungary's revisionism. That produced great joy among the Roumanian pro-Germans.

Then the Frankfurter Zeitung, "very close to the German Foreign Ministry," stated that no force could make Germany accept the boundaries in eastern Europe as fair. The Third Reich seemed to be for revision. And the anti-Germans in Roumania scored.

Then vigilant newspaper men found a map in a German school atlas of 1936, showing "the lands which Germany had once dominated for so long as a century." And among them was all of western Roumania. "Germany clearly has aspirations on Roumania," cried the anti-Germans.

Thus, day by day, the battle is waged for and against Germany. Internal and foreign politics have been merged. The democrats and progressives are for France and the Little Entente. The authoritarians are for Germany. The issue is a long standing one. Pro-Germanism has long had adherents in all Balkan lands. After the World War, when Germany was weak, it disappeared. Now it has been revised.

In Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, Germany has many supporters and they play an important role. More and more Berlin, through its representatives, will participate in the solving of vital problems of state here. And among those representatives are 750,000 Germans living in Roumania, who add to Germany's influence.

Hungarian Revisionism Stiffens Relations With Roumanian Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Italian Fascism's official encouragement of Hungary's "revisionist" aspirations has led to a stiffening of Hungaro-Roumanian relations.

Ex-Prime Minister Count Stephan Bethlen, one of the most influential statesmen in Hungary, has proposed that, unless the League of Nations imposes on Roumania better treatment of the Hungarian minorities in that country, Hungary will withdraw from Geneva. Revisionism is the supreme aim of Budapest's foreign policy, pursued with equal determination by all governments.

As a reaction to Hungary's treaty revision campaign the Roumanians have begun a crusade against minorities in Roumania, especially against Hungarians and Jews. To an increasing extent a mark of Roumanian patriotism has come to be regarded as enmity toward Hungarians. Indeed, aggressive nationalism in Roumania is rapidly growing and its aim is to force the 1,800,000 Hungarians out of Roumania.

Militant nationalists want Hungarians to understand that they have no place in Roumania, that they are foreigners for whom there will eventually be no work, no civil rights, no security. For the extreme nationalists, the Hungarian minorities are little less than public enemies.

One day, such nationalists may come to power and make the lot of the Hungarians in Roumania exceedingly difficult. They might try to Roumanianize the whole country by coercive means. In that case Hungary would lose all ethnological claims to revision. There would be no Hungarians left in Roumania to be freed.

Naturally, every Hungarian patriot wishes to take measures to prevent such a development and Count Bethlen thinks withdrawing from the League of Nations might help.

His proposal makes it only too plain that as long as the Hungarians actively work for revision, the Roumanian nationalists will actively work against Hungarian minorities in their country.

Madrid Loyalists Push Attack On Fascist Batteries

MADRID, Feb. 19 (AP)—Government troops plunged deep into the insurgents' ragged line southeast of Madrid and fought their way up the slopes of Pinzarron hill today in an attempt to spike artillery blasting at the Valencia road.

The battle for the Jarama river continued into another day as a section of Madrid's defenders, recently turned into a strong offensive force, dug into the slopes of the hill between San Martin de la Vega and Morata de la Tajuna, about 20 miles from the city.

The Valencia road still was under Government control, although it was battered constantly by Pinzarron hill's insurgent guns, which sweep a vast expanse of disputed territory.

Gen. Francisco Franco's troops have pushed against this highway lifeline of the beleaguered city, trying to intercept it and batter down the southeastern barricades of the capital.

The broad Government offensive carried a column from Vaciamadrid at the apex of the triangle formed by the Valencia road and the Jarama river close to La Maranosa, a factory village between the road and river.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 260 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK, (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10 a. m.; afternoons, 15-minute period, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Opposition on British Arming Calls Move a 'Suicide Pact'

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Britain's giant rearmament program passed its first legislative hurdle yesterday after Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons that the plan was designed "to put ourselves in a position to deter aggression."

The House passed by a vote of 329 to 145 a resolution authorizing the Government to borrow up to £400,000,000 in the next five years for the defense scheme which calls for expenditure of £1,500,000,000.

The vote ended a two-day debate in which the Opposition sharply criticized the plan and the statements by government leaders in its defense.

Laborite Criticism

Rearmament makes jobs, Laborite A. V. Alexander told the House of Commons, but:

"It means telling the workers to 'eat, drink and be merry' . . . and forgetting to add, 'for tomorrow we die!'"

Answering, Sir Thomas Inskip declared that Britain must spend an estimated £1,500,000,000 for defense because:

"The ultimate task of any Government worthy of its name must be the task of making certain that no foreigner shall prevail over us."

Reaffirming Great Britain's faith in the League of Nations and explaining that the program was designed to deter aggression, the Prime Minister declared:

"An ineffective deterrent is worse than useless."

The Opposition, he charged, was exaggerating purposely the increase in the country's army and navy.

"A great expense of this program is in the air, where it is being expended, I believe, with the consent of the whole nation," he said amid tumultuous cheers.

"Suicide Pact" Denounced

Laborite Sir Stafford Cripps earlier, in a biting criticism of the plan, charged, "We're witnessing the most magnificent subscription to a world suicide pact yet made public in any country in the world."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's frequent references to collective security, he declared, had no object but to deceive the people of Britain.

The Prime Minister, in a reply designed to prove that the present preparation was not inconsistent with the Government's oftstated foreign policy, repeated from a recent Eden speech:

"Our arms may, if occasion arose, be used in our own defense. They may, and if occasion arose they would, be used in the defense of France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression. They may, and if a new western Europe settlement can be reached they would, be used in defense of Germany where she was a victim of unprovoked aggression."

Hopes for Regional Pact

The Prime Minister declared that the Government had not lost hope of achieving permanent peace through regional pacts, saying:

"I think it may well be in the immediate future that the most hopeful prospect is the prospect of a regional pact.

"It is worth anything and everything in Europe to get a feeling of security at any rate in one part, from which that security, if once attained, may spread to other parts of Europe."

He did not specify what pacts were in prospect.

Defending the Government's swing to favoring regional pacts, as against depending upon the League, Mr. Baldwin pointed out the Leagues task of collective security was almost insuperable with some of the world's most powerful nations outside its membership.

"The idea of collective security," he said, "was that there should be such an overwhelming force on one side that no aggressor could start.

"If War Breaks"

"If any war breaks out in Europe now, it will run through Europe—the most terrible thing you can conceive. If the forces are fairly equal, you may have a repetition of 1914—with worse horrors."

"The time for sacrifice is now," he said.

"I believe our system of democracy can be preserved and I believe what we are doing will have that effect.

"It's a sacrifice, but it's a sacrifice worth making.

"The best thing we can do now to preserve our spirit of freedom is to make our country strong, so that no one who holds opposite views in these matters shall ever consider it worth their while making any wanton aggression against this country."

Methodists Declare For 'Cash and Carry' Plan of Neutrality

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The General Conference commission on world peace of the Methodist Episcopal Church announced yesterday support of congressional proposals for mandatory embargoes on war materials and a "cash and carry" policy in dealing with belligerents.

The commission, in telegrams to congressional leaders, urged adoption of the Clark-Nye Senate bill and the Kopplemann and Voorhis House bills.

In a supplemental statement, the commission, of which the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of New York is chairman, said it believed adoption of the measures is "a necessary step in keeping the United States out of war and contributing to peace in the world."

The Kopplemann-Voorhis bill would require a combatant nation to arrange its own shipment of any materials purchased from the United States, and would establish a C. O. D. basis for such transactions.

Bishop Frederick T. Kenney, director of the church's million unit fellowship movement, disclosed today that, with only 58 per cent of the churches reporting, 227,637 units had been enrolled in the world-wide evangelistic drive.

Each unit represents a subscription of $1 a month for a year to the missions and benevolences of the church. Bishop Kenney expressed confidence that by Pentecost Sunday, May 16, the movement will have affected a $1,000,000 advance over the amount subscribed last year for world service.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 Methodist churchmen enlisted in the movement assembled at dinners in approximately 20,000 American communities last night to hear a radiocast plea by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, widely known missionary, for a united Christian front against communism and fascism.

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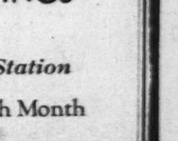
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Crimson Heads for Montreal — Stanley Cup Talk in Hub — Bee Veteran in Line

Harvard Ice Team Off Tonight For Crucial Week-End Games

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a lively limbering-up practice session on Arena ice this afternoon Harvard's undefeated hockey squad packed bags and prepared to take off tonight for Montreal, where it has two important International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League games scheduled for tomorrow afternoon and Monday night. Both games will be played in the Montreal Forum.

The Crimson skaters are keyed to their highest pitch of the season for these contests. Coach Joe Stubbs has realized all along that two of Harvard's hardest games would be those played on Canadian ice, especially the McGill game. The Montreal Redmen are recognized as one of the strongest band of skaters in college forces, and this is the team that Harvard wants to beat more than any other.

Montreal Dangerous

A defeat by the University of Montreal tomorrow afternoon would hurt, but it wouldn't hurt quite as much as a defeat at the hands of McGill. For, if Montreal does edge the Crimson six and then Harvard turns around and beats McGill, this would leave these two teams tied for the league championship. This is taking into consideration the fact that Harvard beats Yale in March.

Needless to say, Harvard is out to win both games, but with an eye toward McGill. Coach Stubbs has warned his team not to overlook Montreal. This team has come fast in its last few games. Its latest achievement was beating the strong Toronto sextet, 5-4. Montreal also holds the distinction of being the only team to hold McGill to a one-point margin. The Redmen pinned a 3-2 defeat on Montreal. The Montreal team is tied for third place in the league standing with Toronto.

The Harvard-McGill game on the holiday night is unquestionably the outstanding college game of the year. Regardless of whether Harvard enters this game defeated or undefeated, the outcome will be of interest. Both teams have shown power.

Harvard Is Strong

Coach Stubbs has banded together three good lines. The first line, composed of Capt. George Ford at center, Louis Carr and the sophomore flash, Austie Harding on the wings, is a scoring threat every second it is on the ice. When that combination is relieved, Stubbs throws into the fray the famous trio of George Roberts at center, flanked by Ned Cutter and Johnny Mechem. The third wave, which has been sensational in the Crimson's past few games, is made up of Joe Patrick at center and Ralph Pope and Win Jameson on the wings.

On the defense, Leo Ecker, Russ Allen and Traff Hicks are above the average while George Mahoney in the goal has been outstanding.

McGill has an array of brilliant skaters and clever stick-handlers. In Paul Pidcock, Clayton Crosby, and Alex Duff, the Redmen have three of the highest individual scorers in the Three-I loop. Starting on McGill's first line against Harvard will be Pidcock and Russ McConnell on the wings with Duff at center. On defense will be the veteran Gordon Meiklejohn paired with Jean Elie. In goal will be David Tennant, considered one of the leading net minders in the league.

McGill High Scoring Six

For spares McGill has Gordon Crutchfield, John Dickison, Roland Lamb, John Mackay and Howard Walker. These players have all shown scoring ability.

The record of the two teams to date shows McGill with nine straight victories with a scoring total of 80 goals. Harvard has six straight victories with a scoring total of 40 points. McGill defeated Montreal, 6-0; Yale, 11-1; Princeton, 12-1; Queen's, 11-2; Montreal, 3-2; Queen's, 8-1; Toronto, 6-3; Toronto, 7-3, and Dartmouth, 16-1.

Harvard has vicitories over Toronto, 5-4; Dartmouth, 2-0; Princeton, 6-2; Dartmouth, 14-4; Queen's, 5-2, and Princeton 8-4.

The Harvard team will be accompanied to Montreal by more than 100 followers. The Harvard party will leave North Station at 8:20 tonight traveling in five sleepers. They will return from the St. Bonaventure Station in Montreal on Monday night, arriving in Cambridge approximately at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday in time for the hockey players and undergraduates making the trip to attend compulsory first classes after the holiday. Returning from Montreal the Harvard team will come down on the special train.

Mrs. Howe Faces Cecelia M. Bowes

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Cut down to the four ranking American players, the survivors in the national women's squash racquets championships battled today for finalist positions.

Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., the defending champion, met third-seeded Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y. in the feature semifinal battle, while another Pennsylvanian, Cecelia M. Bowes of Chestnut Hill, runnerup in last year's tournament, faced Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass.

The last surviving members of the strong English squad in the title play were eliminated yesterday when Mrs. Lamme defeated Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London, runnerup in the English championship, 15—5, 10—15, 15—9, 15—6, and Miss Bowes accounted for the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 15—18, 15—13, 15—12, 15—9.

Miss Page defeated Elizabeth Pearson of Chestnut Hill, Penna., 15—10, 12—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Mrs. Howe survived with a surprisingly easy victory over the tournament "unknown," Barbara Williams of Cedarhurst, L. I., who previously had provided the play with its two biggest upsets. Mrs. Howe won at 12—15, 15—10, 15—5, 15—10.

Baxter Mile Field Offers Cunningham Chance for Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—If the long dreamed of 4m. 8s. mile is destined to become a reality this year, there seems no better spot for it to happen than in the historic Baxter mile of the New York A. C. track and field meet tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden.

Except for the absence of Jack Lovelock, the international field provides a re-run of the Olympic 1500-meter, with five of the finalists in that competition matching strides again.

Glenn Cunningham, who has swept the boards in the current indoor season, is favored to add the Baxter to his string, but the powerful opposition may chase him into a better time than his 5m. 8.4s. world record in doing it.

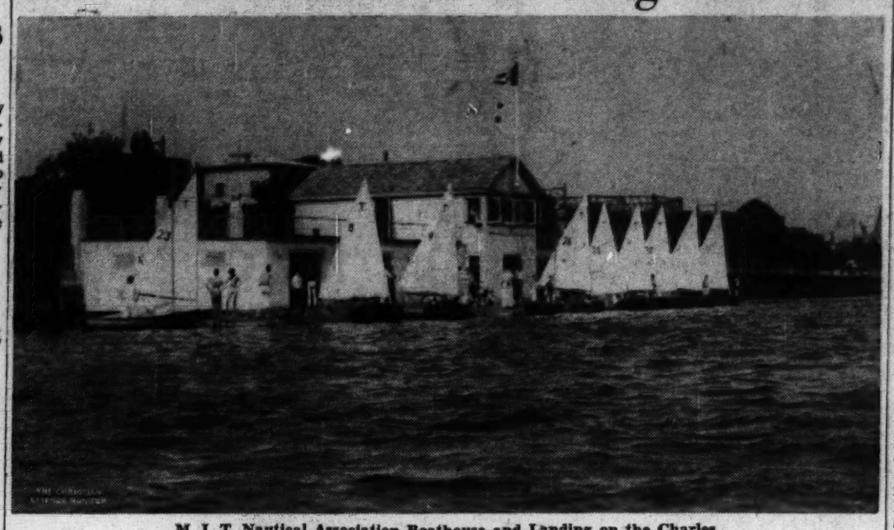
With the late entry of Luigi Beccali, Italy's middle distance great and 1932 Olympic winner, the three-nation field has been completed. It includes the athletes who ran 2-3-4 to Lovelock's Olympic win in the "metric mile," in Cunningham, Beccali and Archie San Romani. Rounding out the quintet are Miklos Szabo of Hungary and Cunningham's perennial arch-rival, Gene Venzke, who has been chasing the burly Kansan all season.

The possibility for fireworks in the mile has taken a lot of the spotlight away from the two-mile array, despite a stronger field than that which forced Don Lash to a world record 8m. 28s. in the Boston A. A. games last Saturday. The return of Lash's Indiana rival, Tommy Deckard, who beat him earlier in the season, as well the Rideout twins from Texas, the veteran Joe McCluskey, Ray Sears of Butler and Norman Bright of San Francisco make for another fast time.

Laconia Entry Withdraws

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 19 (AP) — Charles "Sonny" Belford, 17-year-old Laconia high school student and the only American entry in the international sled dog derby which opened today at Quebec, withdrew from the race because he said lack of snow had prevented him from training.

Tech Students Will Be Stretching Sails Soon



M. I. T. Nautical Association Boathouse and Landing on the Charles

Davis Cup Play Begins in May

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — The Australia-Mexico tie in the North American zone Davis Cup tennis competition will be played in Mexico D. F. around the first of May, while Japan and the United States will meet in a five-match series probably on the Pacific Coast early in May.

This was revealed coincident with the formation of a new committee to supervise America's international tennis competition, including the Davis and Wightman Cup campaigns and the development of talent for them. Announcement of the new committee was made yesterday by Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Walter L. Pate of New York, chairman of the new Davis Cup management group, said the venue of series with Japan will be announced in a few days, but hinted strongly it would be awarded to the Pacific Coast when he said it was unlikely Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta would see action against the Nipponese.

"If 'Bitsy' wants to make the trip to the coast, I'd be glad to send him," said Pate. "Personally, I don't think we'll need him to defeat Japan, but you can be sure he'll be on the squad that will be assembled to prepare for Australia."

Should the match go to the Pacific Coast it will be for financial reasons all around. The Nipponese are expected to arrive in San Francisco during April, and they will be spared considerable traveling expense if the match is played either in San Francisco or Los Angeles.

American powers favor the west coast, too, because the Japanese population there ought to make a larger "gate" than in any other part of the country. Tennis officials believe there will be sufficient American talent in the immediate vicinity at the time to stand off the Orientals' challenge.

Pate will announce the personnel of the 1937 cup squad in a short time. He definitely said Donald Budge, Gene Mako and Grant will be members of it. Budge and Mako virtually could handle the Japanese assignment alone. The remainder of the players will be chosen from among Sidney Wood, Bobby Riggs, Joe Hunt and Frank Shields, all of whom are in California, and Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J.

With Australia and the United States expected to survive their preliminary opposition, negotiations between the two countries are under way with a view to settling dates and venue for the zone final, as well as the type of court on which the matches will be played. Australia, it is said, strongly favors the West Side club at Forest Hills, L. I., with its stadium seating 16,000.

The new committee, called the Davis Cup and International Play Committee, will be piloted by Walter Merrill Hall, chief executive of the association from 1934 through 1936.

The committee will supervise Davis Cup management, the development of cup material among junior players, and the women's Wightman Cup team, representing an amalgamation of the old Davis Cup selection and international play committee.

College Yacht Clubs Prepare For Busiest Season in History

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In just about another fortnight Massachusetts Institute of Technology Nautical Association, with a membership of 425, of which 350 are undergraduates, will weigh anchor and set off for the first sail of the 1937 season—provided that the Charles River continues free from winter's icy grip.

Not all of the members, by any means, will be on hand for the first sailing event, but a large group of the more hardy will take to the water on March 1 in a number of the freshly varnished dinghies that have been stored all winter in Tech's new $27,000 sailing pavilion.

As the season progresses more student and faculty members will flock to Charles River float for races and sailing maneuvers. By the first of June the pavilion will be teeming with activity.

Busy Season Anticipated

Jack Wood, sailing master of M. I. T., looks for one of the busiest season's in Tech's yachting history. Interest in yachting in other New England and Eastern colleges has reached a new peak, Wood points out, and with this added interest giving impetus to yachting it is only natural that more competitive events will take place.

The M. I. T. Nautical Association, in point of size, organization and equipment, is one of the best in college circles. The Tech fleet includes 46 boats. There are 40 Herreshoff-built one-design dinghies—a design prepared by M. I. T.'s department of naval architecture.

Tech's sailing pavilion has storage room for 52 dinghies, a carpenter shop and classroom facilities. On the second floor is a large room located so as to view the entire race course on the Charles.

"Yachting, as a general rule, has been the rich man's sport," Wood said. "There are very few young college fellows that own their own boat. Here at Tech any of our students, provided that they are able to pass our sailing requirements, may have the use of anyone of our boats. The fee for the privilege is $3 a year."

Classes for Students

Tech's Nautical Association requires that each student pass certain tests before he is considered a first-class sailor. The three qualifications necessary to receive the sailing certificates are these three ratings: crew, helmsman and racing skipper. Classes are held for the students and the art of sailing a boat is taught. Certificates are not issued until the student has demonstrated a complete knowledge of such items as rules of the road, nomenclature of vessels, and the ability to swim.

M. I. T. is a member of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association along with seven other universities. They are Brown University Yacht Club, Cornell Corinthian Yacht Club, Dartmouth Corinthian Yacht Club, Harvard Yacht Club, Princeton Yacht Club, Williams Yacht Club and Yale Corinthian Yacht Club.

With the exception of M. I. T., these yacht clubs were conceived and organized by students. In many cases several students own equal shares in one boat and after they leave college they sell it to another interested undergraduate student.

Other Clubs Organized

Clubs at Colby, New Hampshire and Holy Cross have been recently formed and reports from Tufts, Rhode Island State and Boston College reveal that organization of yacht clubs are in progress.

With the increasing popularity of yachting on the college campus, membership in these clubs has grown to such an extent that universities are being forced to recognize it as a varsity sport.

For instance, the Cornell Corinthian Yacht Club has plans for the future that call for the construction of a boathouse on Cayuga Inlet, near the lake, with room for about 16 dinghies, a club room and locker room.

The Dartmouth Yachting Club uses Lake Mascoma, 10 miles from Hanover, as its sailing headquarters. There are 32 Dartmouth Corinthians this year. Any undergraduate who is interested in yachting may join for the fee of $5 per annum. Other college yacht clubs also report plans for additional equipment.

The Charles River will be the scene of many colorful regattas this spring and summer. M. I. T. has scheduled several meets with all of the New England college yachting clubs invited to participate at various times throughout the summer.

Crimson Teams In Home Program

Harvard's varsity and freshman basketball and swimming teams will compete tomorrow night at the Indoor Athletic Building in the most attractive sports program yet scheduled this winter season for Crimson teams at home.

The Harvard varsity basketball team plays an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with the strong Columbia team at 8:45 p. m., preceded at seven o'clock by a game between the Harvard freshmen and Tilton School. At 7:30, in the Harvard pool, the Crimson's undefeated varsity and freshman swimming teams will meet Brown. The freshman meet will start at 7:30 and the varsity at 8:30.

The varsity basketball game will match Columbia, the second-place team in the Eastern League, against the strongest team that has worn the Crimson in years. Harvard has split even in eight league games this year, and a victory over Columbia, their first meeting of the season, which has won three games and lost two, will send the Crimson into third place and drop Columbia from second to fourth.

The varsity swimming meet will see Harvard's undefeated team face Brown, which this year has lost only one meet, that to the "unbeatable" Yale team, which has won 158 consecutive victories and which meets Harvard at Cambridge on March 13. Brown this year defeated Boston University 51—26, Springfield 55—22, West Point 42—33, and Dartmouth 39—36.

The Brown freshmen have been undefeated and won from Worcester Academy 39—27 and St. George's 39—27. Harvard has an exceptional freshman team this year headed by Capt. Bill Kendall, woo made a new Harvard freshman record in the 200-yard freestyle swim against the Boston Boys' Club on Wednesday. Curwen in the 50-yard freestyle, Eric Cutler in the 100 and 200-yard freestyle swims, and Fred Griffin in the 50-yard freestyle swim are outstanding Harvard freshman performers, while George Dana and Chet Sagenkahn, divers, are considered above average.

The events in the Indoor Athletic Building will be open to the public and there will be an admission charge of 75 cents which will admit to all four events.

Hub Events

Tonight

Basketball—Vermont at M. I. T., 8:15; Rhode Island at Tufts, 8:15.
Hockey—Northeastern vs. Bowdoin and New Hampshire vs. M. I. T., at Arena, 8.

Saturday

College Basketball—Columbia at Harvard.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Canadiens vs. Bruins, Garden.

Coming

Skating—North American figure skating championships at Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	8	9	119	81	50
Springfield	15	9	11	87	90	39
Providence	14	7	17	89	105	35
New Haven	11	6	19	83	102	28

Western Division

Syracuse	20	5	14	128	103	45
Pittsburgh	16	3	17	96	97	35
Cleveland	8	8	18	68	92	24

Results Feb. 18

Pittsburgh 5, Springfield 3.
New Haven 4, Syracuse 2.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	8	10	98	76	46
Rangers	16	9	14	96	83	41
Boston	18	5	15	89	92	41
Chicago	10	6	20	69	79	26

Canadian Division

Canadiens	22	3	12	100	86	47
Montreal	15	9	15	82	83	38
Toronto	15	3	18	91	92	33
Americans	11	4	22	81	116	26

Results Feb. 18

Rangers 2, Chicago 1 (Overtime).
Boston 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

Amateur Hockey Result

Brock Hall 2, Blue Way 1.

College Track Result

Conn. State 45, Mass State 36.

Stanley Cup Talk Starting As Bruins Win

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How times do change! Only a couple of weeks ago it looked like the Bruins had spent themselves and were due for a landslide out of the race for National Hockey League honors. This morning Bruin fans awakened, rubbed their eyes in amazement, started to figure, and found that the 2-1 triumph over the Maroons in Montreal last night gave the local team a string of four-straight victories—the best the Bruins have done this season.

Now the reservations are pouring into the Garden for the game with Canadiens Sunday night. The local fans are beginning to talk championships and possibly the Stanley Cup. And that sort of talk is not so far beyond reason either. Hockey is a peculiar game, and results are not easily fathomed. Only once in 15 years has Stanley Cup team repeated—Canadiens, in 1930 and 1931—and while Detroit Red Wings, defending champions, look great again this year, anything can happen.

Talk of Boston trades, releases and what-not has subsided and the fans are beginning to shower praise on the Getliffes, Clappers, Thompsons etc., instead of criticism. Toronto, Chicago, Rangers and Montreal have tumbled before the most recent advance of the Bruins and Tiny Thompson, the same goalie who had eight slipped by him Feb. 7 in Detroit, has permitted only four goals in his last four games. Thompson still reigns as the best goalie in the league in this writer's humble opinion.

Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman of Canadiens during the past 12 years, continues to work out in preparation for use on the local defense. Since signing Mantha the Bruins have taken their present spurt and if the veteran never dons a uniform it would seem that his presence has remedied the loose conditions. However, he probably will see action later and help to steady a rather "green" defense in the coming playoffs.

As the Bruins toppled Maroons last night, the New York Rangers kept pace in the tie for second place by downing the Chicago Black Hawks in New York and that further eliminates the hope of the Hawks to make the playoffs.

Both Rangers and Bruins picked up points on the league-leading Detroit Red Wings, who lost in the other game of the night, to Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto, 3 to 1. Wings are in a temporary slump, having gone four games without victory.

Attendance records over the entire league are due for new records, according to the way the figures are rolling up now. The Canadian Press recently issued startling figures for Toronto, a team that has been below standard throughout the season. The Maple Leafs fans continue to support, however, and in the first 18 home games the Leafs have played before 195,573 fans, 21,525 more than last year.

And all this with such great stars as King Clancy, Charlie Conacher, George Hainsworth and Joe Primeau on the sidelines. Unless the game with Red Wings last night brought in higher figures, the Bruins drew the season top so far at Toronto with 15,541 storming the doors. The smallest figure was recorded when Americans played a game there with only 7813 attending.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

College Basketball Scores

The scores which have been made in some of the college basketball games played in different parts of the United States this winter, and especially the number of points which one or two players have contributed toward the big totals, is causing much comment among the followers of this sport. The totals which are being piled up in each game played by Stanford in the Pacific Coast Conference race by Angelo Luisetti have started followers of this game to wondering whether or not the famous junior on the Cardinal five is on his way to a new record for total points scored by any college player. There is also a junior on the Purdue University five of the Big Ten Conference who is drawing attention to his keen eye for the basket. His name is Jewell Young. He recently made a new Big Ten record for scoring in a single game when he ran up 29 points and his total for eight championship games is 129 points. And what makes his work all the more outstanding is the fact that his nearest rival in the Big Ten—Ken Gunning, co-captain of Indiana—has scored only 81 points.

Luisetti a Real Star

But turning to the Stanford Junior, we find a player who must be ranked as a real star at the art of shooting baskets. So far this season he has played in eight championship games and he has run up the remarkable total of 184 points. This is over one third of all the points scored by the Indians in their conference games to date. Last year, Luisetti scored 185 points in the Southern Division championship race and 53 in the playoff games between the Southern and Northern winners. As he has four more Southern championship and at least two playoff games yet to take part in, he is sure to better his mark for 1936 and run his total for two years to well over 450 points. At this rate, while we do not have actual figures at hand, it is safe to predict that by the time he has finished his career in 1938, he will have made a new record for P. C. C. championship scoring that will stand for some little time.

Another Lightbody

One of the most remarkable pieces of running that took place in the recent Boston Athletic Association meet was that of John D. Lightbody Jr. of Chicago. This freshman at the college by the side of the Charles River was given quite a handicap when he was called upon to take the baton in the intercollegiate one-mile freshman championship relay, and about all that the spectators were talking about was whether Boston College or Holy Cross would take the race and title. But evidently this never entered the head of young Lightbody, as he proceeded to win the race with a quarter mile that must have been around 50 seconds. This is not the reason for this note, however. It is due to the fact that young Lightbody is the son of one of the greatest runners of his day. Lightbody senior was a star runner for the University of Chicago at the start of the present century. He was so good that he won the 800-meter, 1500-meter and 2500-meter steeplechase championships, and (I think) ran on the United States relay team in the Olympic Games of 1904, and won the 1500-meter run in 1906. While the son may not win four Olympic championships, there is little or no doubt but that he will develop into one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all time.

College Basketball Results

Akron 41, Kent State 29.
Catholic 36, La Salle 35.
Centenary 29, Louisiana C. 28.
Central Normal 47, Valparaiso 21.
Cumberland 40, Tennessee Wes. 29.
Davis-Elkins 50, Concord 41.
Duquesne 41, Wilson T. 32.
Florida 46, Stetson 33.
Geneva 44, Bethany 42.
Heidelberg 38, Bowling Green 16.
Marshall 54, Ohio Wesleyan 30.
Mich. Norm. 31, North'n (Mich.) S. T. 26.
Ohio Northern 39, Ashland 22.
Potomac State 52, West Liberty 28.
Princeton 40, Cornell 34.
Richmond 38, Hampden-Sydney 34.
Toledo 43, John Carroll 21.
Vermont 40, New Hampshire 26.
Washington and Lee 41, Maryland 28.
Westminster 37, Oklahoma Aggies 32.

Smith Starting Sixteenth Campaign in Major Leagues

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Smith, the grand-daddy of Manager Bill McKechnie's Boston Bee pitching staff, has signed his 1937 contract. This news was announced today by Secretary John Quinn, who is in charge of Beehive activities while Bob Quinn is touring the East searching for a suitable addition to his minor league interests.

Although Bob Smith is listed as a hurler on the Bees' roster, it is understood that the Atlanta (Ga.) veteran will divide his efforts between the mound and first-base coaching box, a double duty which he assumed when Duffy Lewis took over the traveling secretary assignment in St. Petersburg last spring. Smith also spends considerable time coaching younger Bees who are struggling for recognition on the mound.

It was in Boston, with the old Braves, that Smith first broke into the National League—in 1923. Two years before, he received an unsuccessful trial with the Washington Senators of the American League. At that time Bob was an infielder, and a fairly good one. A powerful and accurate throwing arm won him a trial in the pitcher's box, however, and he has been there regularly since.

Traded to Chicago

After spending eight successive campaigns with the Braves, Smith was traded to Chicago in a three-cornered deal that sent Outfielder Jimmy Welsh to Los Angeles and brought Outfielder Wes Schulmerich and Pitcher Bill McAfee to Boston. Schulmerich came from Los Angeles and McAfee from Reading, then an International League member. That was on Oct. 14, 1930.

Smith stayed with the Cubs until Nov. 30, 1932, when he was traded to the Cincinnati Reds along with Johnny Moore, Lance Richbourg, Rollie Hemsley and an unannounced sum of cash, for Babe Herman. Bobby lasted one season with the Reds, coming back to Boston on Aug. 2 of the following year.

Last season "Smithy" did not have an outstanding record. He won only six games and lost seven. However, the official averages do not give him credit for the games he saved in relief roles, or for the knowledge he passed along to McKechnie's freshman hurlers. In those respects, the veteran right-hander was a valuable asset to the Bees.

National League figures show Smith pitched in 35 ball games during 1936. He worked five complete games and finished up 20. His labors were spread over 136 innings. Bob's earned run average was 3.77.

Eight Bees Unsigned

Yesterday's mail brought Art Doll's signed contract to the Beehive. Art went to St. Petersburg last spring as a catcher, but since then has been converted into a good pitching prospect. He undoubtedly needs further seasoning in fast minor league company, but Bill McKechnie believes that eventually the young man will make the grade. Doll's home is in Chicago. Last season with the Bees' Columbia farm, he won eight and lost seven games after a late start on the mound.

Diamond dust . . . Bill Perrin, the New Orleans rookie, and Gene Ford, recalled from Columbia, are the only Bee pitchers still unsigned . . . Bob Quinn withheld the latter's contract, hopeful of placing him with a Class A minor outfit . . . Tony Cuccinello and Buck Jordan are the unsigned infielders . . . Vince Di Maggio, Gene Moore, James Mosolf and Andy Pilney are outfielders still out of the fold . . . Bob Quinn is expected back in Boston late today . . . He is investigating the possibility of placing a Youngstown, Ohio, club in the Middle Atlantic League.

Billy Evans, who runs all minor league interests of the Red Sox, comes to the Hub today . . . He should have some interesting news concerning the Sox farm situation . . . Eddie Collins also returns from his one-day visit with Bing Miller in Philadelphia . . . Jack Onslow, Bee scout, is authority for the statement that Elbie Fletcher, the Milton lad, is a much better first baseman than Babe Dahlgren . . . Both Elbie and Babe performed in the International League last season.

Here's a guess—Joe Cronin will play second base for the Red Sox this year and experience one of his greatest campaigns . . . Wally Berger is due for an outstanding year . . . Most of the success of the Red Sox and Bees depends upon Cronin and Berger . . . Bill McKechnie reports Waterfront Park at St. Petersburg in excellent shape . . . Every time it rained there last spring, the Bees waded around in about four inches of mud.

College Notes

Tufts' basketball team plays host tonight to the strong Rhode Island State basketball five at the Cousens gymnasium. The Rams have one of the best offensive combinations in New England intercollegiate basketball with Chet Jaworski, Johnny Messina and Ed Tashjian leading the parade of scorers. Jaworski, lengthy center, is the leading scorer in New England with a season total of 193 points.

Runner-up to Jaworski is Messina of Medford. He has amassed 189 points from his left forward position. Tashjian plays the other forward position and holds eighth place in the race for scoring honors. Coach Art Cochrane of the Jumbos will depend on either Johnny Bond or Tony Wojciechowski to hold the high-scoring Jaworski in check.

Northeastern's hockey team, led by the high-scoring Johnny Bialek, will make its next-to-the-last New England Intercollegiate League appearance of the season at the Arena tonight, playing a return game with the Polar Bears of Bowdoin College. In their previous meeting with the Bowdoin six the Huskies skated off with a 7-to-4 victory.

The M. I. T. basketball five runs into the University of Vermont quintet at the Tech Hangar Gym tonight. The Engineers will be without the services of Co-Capt. Vernon Lippitt and Harry Mason. These two honor students, attending the Institute on the co-operative system, have left college for the remainder of the season to take positions in the Bell Telephone Laboratory in New Jersey and the General Electric in Lynn, respectively.

Dimmy Zaitz and Dick Gill of Boston College, the Boston College and Holy Cross relay teams and Jimmy McCarthy, Boston Y. M. C. A. hurdler, will represent the New England A. A. A. U. in the National A. A. A. U. meet in New York a week from tomorrow. The association voted last night to send this delegation, which will be one of the largest ever to be sponsored for an indoor meet.

The Harvard Athletic Association announced last night that Paul Edward Illman Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Crimson yearling mat team. Illman, who competes in the 145-pound class, has won three bouts and lost one this year. He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he competed in wrestling, football and tennis.

Win Second Straight Victories

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Canada and England won their second straight victories yesterday in the world amateur ice hockey championships. Canada defeated Norway 13 to 2 in another game.

Harvard Trains Hard for Coming Swim With Yale

Will Harvard natators break that sensational winning streak of the sons of Eli?

That is the question the Crimson flashes are doing their best to answer in the affirmative by undergoing the stiffest workouts this past week they have yet undertaken. Under the critical eye of their coach, Hal Ulen, these boys have begun to bear down for that most important of meets—the Yale splash party. And indeed a party it should prove to be—for the spectators—as this contest will very likely be the one to decide the winner of the newly-formed Ivy Intercollegiate Swimming League.

Both of these teams, as yet undefeated, should find little difficulty in overcoming the colleges they face between now and the time they meet on March 13.

Harvard won handily over Columbia last Friday night, and the following afternoon, after very little rest, downed the strong Princeton Tiger in his own lair at Princeton, N. J. Yale, on the other hand, won its 158th consecutive victory when it scored over Army. Yale, undefeated since when, is coached by Bob Kiphuth, coach of last year's United States Olympic swimming team that won the mythical team championship at Berlin.

Both the Crimson and the Blue are headed by an Olympic swimmer. This is the first time in intercollegiate swimming that a member of each team has been an Olympic contestant. John Macionis, star of the Yale team, is the first Eli swimmer to qualify for the Olympic Games, and likewise, Charlie Hutter is the first Harvard natator to win this distinction. With both men teammates last summer at Berlin, it will be an interesting sight to see the two match strokes for the sake of their respective Alma Maters.

This meet should undoubtedly prove to be the high light in intercollegiate swimming circles this season, and very likely it will be the best chance Harvard has ever had to beat the sons of Eli.

Still on the Harvard schedule are Brown University, Springfield, Pennsylvania and Navy, with Yale the final and possibly the deciding factor. Harvard's showing against these four teams will likely tell a lot as to whether it has a chance against the Eli. One thing is almost certain: the Crimson will have to win all four of those meets to be a contender for the new league championship, as Yale will probably arrive at Cambridge with an unsoiled record sheet.

Can Harvard down the Eli?

Amusements

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At the Sign of the Glowing Little World-Map Lamp

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Help for Travelers in Need

Protecting Hand Aids Them Along Routes of World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When 16-year-old Alison left her home in Glasgow, Scotland, to join her mother in far-away Los Angeles, Calif., her friends and relatives felt no qualms of anxiety about sending so young a girl alone on a journey halfway around the globe. They were secure in their knowledge that she would be cared for every step of her trip by the Travelers Aid. She was met by a member of this international society in Southampton, who escorted her to her ship for America and waved bon voyage to her as she sailed slowly out of the harbor. In New York, the friendly face of another Travelers Aid representative was waiting for her to see her safely onto her train for St. Louis. From there she was sped by another worker to Kansas City, where she was put aboard the train which was to carry her on the last lap of her trip to her mother's waiting arms in Los Angeles. Throughout the journey she received as much attention and consideration as if she had been a long awaited guest. Alison's smile, her blue eyes, her self-possession and the soft burr of her speech won friends who will not forget her, and to her they brought a sense of home and hospitality in a strange land.

A gentle hand stretched out to smooth the pathways of travelers who seek its help is this Travelers Aid Society, which maintains offices throughout the world. The friendly little lamps, with their world maps traced upon them, shining upon Travelers Aid desks in railroad and bus stations, have proved like beacon lights in the paths of countless travelers.

There are 95 societies in the United States, giving service to 409 communities, in addition to which cooperating representatives — Red Cross chapters, YWCA's, Family Welfare Societies, individuals—give service in 1200 more communities. Outside of the United States, bureaus are supported in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Ceylon, China, the Scandinavian countries and many others. A wanderer could hardly drift beyond the reach of the ubiquitous Travelers Aid. It is an unobtrusive organization, forcing itself upon no one, but its strength and kindness are soon felt by all who seek its assistance.

Program Includes

The national headquarters of Travelers Aid — the National Association for Travelers Aid and Transient Service—are in the RKO building in New York city, where Mrs. John Jay O'Connor is president; Mrs. John G. Oliver, vice-president; James L. Harrison, treasurer, and Miss Bertha McCall, the general director.

Travelers Aid is a thorough and organized service for travelers and transients in need of assistance. It is primarily social case work. In addition, it provides information and travel service for the protection of the inexperienced and handicapped. Such a program involves co-operation with public and private social work organizations and other forces in the community, and also requires facilities for prompt and effectual intercity service. Its program includes the study of migration and transiency and the causes and effects of such mobility, as well as the development of resources for the benefit of those groups for whom it assumes responsibility where existing facilities are inadequate.

Typical of all Travelers Aid bureaus is the one in Kansas City, where the executive secretary is Mrs. Anna H. Tregemba, a white-haired, motherly looking woman with a merry twinkle in her kind brown eyes. She is exactly the sort of person to whom you would turn if you found yourself alone and friendless in a strange city. Years of work in the Travelers Aid have enriched her experience. She explained how the bureau attempts to fit the service it offers to the need of each individual who applies for it.

Steps In and Provides

"For instance," she said, "there was a family who had lived here for 15 years, but who had been away for over a year and had thus lost their local citizenship. When they returned, the man had no job and there were no relatives to take care of them. They were faced with an immediate problem and did not know where to turn next. When the case was brought to our attention, we stepped in and provided for the family, meanwhile helping him in his search for a job. We succeeded in locating something for him, and the family, happily, is self-supporting now."

Mrs. Tregemba says that for the past four years Travelers Aid Bureaus all over the country have been faced with the problem of young people who leave their homes on farms or in small towns to try to find work in the city. Fired with the desire to become self-supporting, they read the "Want Ad" columns in city papers avidly, and somehow gather enough money together for transportation. They come to the city to apply for the work advertised, and find, sadly, that the places have almost always been filled by the time they arrive. Or if they have not been taken, the work is not suitable.

Found Her a Job

There was the case of Margaret, for instance. She was an ambitious and unselfish girl, just past 17, who had been graduated from a country high school, and had resolved not to be a burden on her parents further, since she could find nothing to do in her small home town. In the "Girl Wanted" column of a St. Louis newspaper, she read of a housework job which she thought she could fill and came to the city to apply for it. When she located the address, the place seemed far from inviting, and she decided not to go in. Asking a near-by policeman what to do, she was advised to go back to the railroad station, and talk to the Travelers Aid representative there. She explained her predicament, and the worker on duty made arrangements to take care of her until she could be sent home. However, a few hours later the worker heard of a home where a mother's helper was needed and sent Margaret to make application. She came back with happy, flying feet to the station to tell her friend at the Travelers Aid desk that she had been accepted for the work. Since she had had much experience in caring for her younger brothers and sisters, the mother had welcomed her with a gladness that matched the girl's.

Met at Every Station

Then there was little Tommy, who was making a long trip from Pennsylvania to the home of his grandparents in Iowa. He was met in Chicago by the Chicago Travelers Aid who saw to it that he had his dinner and was put on the train for Des Moines, where he was due to arrive after midnight. Consulting her manual, she saw that the worker in the Des Moines railroad station went off duty at 11 o'clock. With some difficulty one of the workers was located at her home. She gladly offered to meet Tommy and stay with him until his train left an hour or so later for the little town where his grandparents lived.

Betty, Joan, and Doris were three adventurous girls of 15 who decided that geometry and high school were very prosaic and that nothing could be more glamorous than the lives of hostesses in a dance palace. They arrived by bus in a western city, where they were curiously watched by the alert Travelers Aid worker on duty. They did not approach her, however, and left the station. Soon afterward a long-distance telephone call came from a bureau in a smaller town about 300 miles away. The anxious parents of Betty, Joan and Doris had traced their wandering offspring to the bus station, where the agent told them that the girls had bought tickets to the city. Had the worker on duty seen three such girls? Yes, she had. She didn't know where they had gone, true, but it would only be a matter of a short time until she located them.

The police were immediately notified and sent out a corps of men to find the runaways. This was done with very little trouble, as they scanned the newspapers for advertisements which the girls would be most likely to answer. A kind policeman soon identified the youngsters who, by this time, had become somewhat frightened, and were both happy and relieved to be escorted back to the bus station. Their parents were notified and the girls were put on a bus bound for home, certain by this time that maybe even geometry could be more romantic than anything the city could offer.

Women of Mature Experience

Several months ago a motion picture called "Stranded," was released, in which Miss Kay Francis was depicted as a Travelers Aid worker, thus precipitating a deluge of applications for work from suddenly Travelers - Aid - conscious young women throughout the country. Most of the requests for employment came from college girls who thought that such work for the summer months would be packed with fun and romance. It was the sad duty of the executive secretaries to inform the applicants that six months' rigid training is required of every station worker, and that even so, young girls are hardly suitable for the work. Those who need aid feel, rightly or wrongly, that youth's experience has been too limited to be of practical value. A girl who qualified in every way was once given an opportunity, in the interests of experiment, at the station desk, and although she was eager to serve, nobody came near her all day. Travelers Aid Societies counsel those girls who have a genuine interest in the work to serve in other branches of social service until they have matured both in appearance and experience. It is of vital importance that every worker know instantly the answer to the problem with which she is confronted. She must be ready to give advice to those who seek it, to feed the hungry, clothe the ragged, and shelter the homeless. In New York City a guesthouse is maintained exclusively by the Travelers Aid; in other cities, arrangements are made with the local Girls' Hotel, Boys' Hotel, or the Salvation Army. A deaf ear is never turned to pleas for help.

The work is hard and personal sacrifices are often necessary. In addition to love for humanity and warm sympathy, workers must, of course, possess an abundance of that quality known as common sense. But, judging from the enthusiasm of every worker who talks about her job, they feel that labor and the sacrifices are worth it. Each of them, when asked if she would like to change her employment, answers with a fervent, "No! Every single day brings forth something different from the day before. Each of us in this work loves people, and where else would we have the opportunity to meet so many different kinds of them?"

How It Is Supported

Where indeed? The quiet efficient service performed by societies throughout the country is supported locally through the societies being members of the Community Chests or in non-chest cities by their own campaigns. The important work of keeping up the chain of service throughout the country maintained by the national association is supported by contributions from individuals, bequests, foundations, and local societies. Thus the organization is daily helping bewildered travelers over hard places, and creating a fraternal bond throughout the world.

Paul Parker

Every Day in Towns and Cities the World Over, Travelers Such as These Turn for Help to Desks Where Shine the Friendly World-Map Lamps of the Travelers Aid Society. Perhaps It Is a Young Woman Newly Come to a Large City in Search of a Job. The Work Does Not Materialize and She Finds Herself Faced With Problems She Cannot Solve Without Assistance. Perhaps It Is a Pair of Wandering Boys. They Thought They Could Relieve the Home Situation by Taking to the Road. Now They Don't Know What to Do Next and Would Like Nothing Better Than to Return Home If They Could. Perhaps It Is Three Young Children Sent on a Long Trip Alone. They Need to Be Cared For Between Trains and Put Aboard the Right One for the Next Lap of Their Journey. To Them All, Travelers Aid Offers Assistance.

Courage, Young Homemakers!

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Crowley, Colo.

With a long life as homemaker to remember, I am inclined to think that a woman is happiest when she has a home to make. In the 60 years that I have been a housewife I have been happiest when I encountered some new challenge to my homemaking abilities. Once the job was all done (which it seldom ever is) unrest always seized me, and secretly I was a little glad to pull up my roots and make a home from some alien, strange building.

Albert and I lived in a sod house in the Nineties. Part of my ventures toward making things cozy then, was red material for pillows, red in the rag rugs, and quilts gay with every color I could beg, borrow or bargain for. The red in the pillows drained its color in the wash water, and took on a dowdy pink, but the red blood of courage still ran rampant in my veins!

We lived for 10 months in a rented room, and I became a marvel in neatness and ingenuity! Bright curtains were apt to conceal anything from my best dress to the chair which held a cracked pitcher and a wash bowl. I was a genius at cooking over one burner!

Even when living in one room, I never expected to live in an ancestral mansion, but I did. We inherited a 17-room house furnished, in Indiana, which seemed pretty wild to me. I rattled around in the rooms, digging into bureau drawers, reveling in old costumes and treasures, and feeling like Alice in Wonderland. The months brought surcease of wonder, and there was no home to make. Someone had it made for me, and I wasn't used to ready-made things! So I wasn't sorry when we moved on.

In the wildest of my dreams a schoolhouse had never figured either—but I spent five months in one, teaching the school and living in it, too. Teachers did this sort of thing at that time and it was a challenge to courage as well as homemaking.

A couch served as my bed, battered school benches as chairs, and my desk as a table. The district supplied the fuel, which was wood; but food and bedding was my problem. Thermometers dropped to 30 below and snow sifted into the schoolhouse. I wrapped the bread, and put it in my bed. Edibles I grouped around the stove. I had feather beds under me, and feather beds over me, and somehow I managed to keep fairly warm. Albert, teaching at a school 50 miles away, did not fare so well. He was forced to thaw his food out each morning.

Today I live in a small, neat white house and Albert has gone on. Petunias bloom in the narrow windows, and I am content to stitch on many quilts, to coax pastels and prints into sofa-pillow covers and pot-holders, and to give the little bride next door new courage for her great adventure which lies just ahead.

Hold the torch high, young homemakers, for we still pioneer in our todays!

A. H.

Plan Your Garden First on Paper

GARDENING

Those who have never tried it sometimes have difficulty getting a garden plan drawn to scale, the only satisfactory and accurate manner of getting a workable plan on paper. The simplest method is to use paper ruled off in squares. To save the labor of doing the job yourself with rule and pencil it is an easy matter to buy paper already so ruled. All stationers have ruled paper, and it is inexpensive.

Each square may represent a unit

of measure in the garden plan, 1 foot square, 2 or 5 as desired. The first step is to get the outside dimensions of the garden, the length and width. Then rule off these dimensions on the paper to any selected scale. It is then an easy enough matter to figure out the space you wish to give to different vegetables and flowers, and block off the squares or rectangles on the paper, writing in the space laid off the name of the subject to occupy it.

The flower garden is slightly more difficult to lay out, because it will usually have irregular or rounded contours, but it can be managed with a little practice.

Mark your plan with exactly the types of vegetables and flowers you will grow. In cases where rows are used, as with vegetables, write in the names. Where flowers must be situated in an irregular border, numbers should be substituted. These numbers will relate to a key which tells not only what kind of flower, but the variety, height and color. This latter is important because it will assist you to visualize the garden as it will look, and aids materially in avoiding color clashes.

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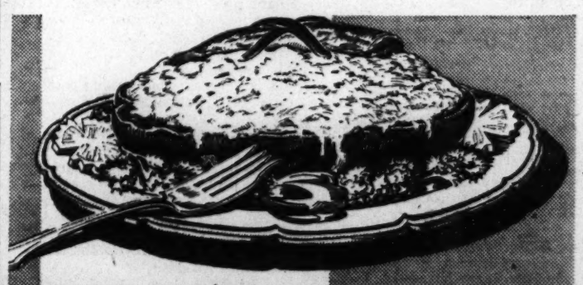
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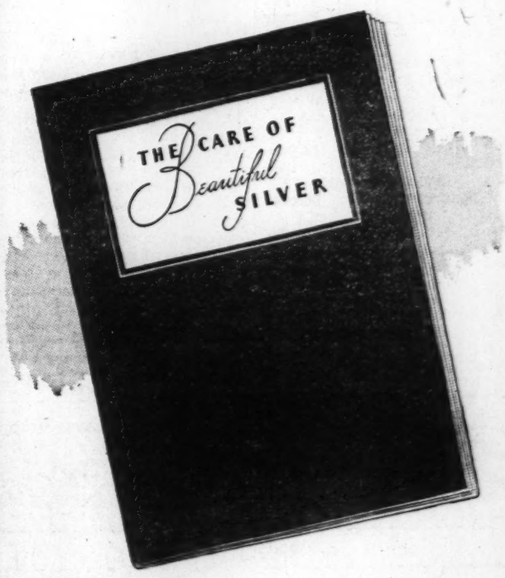

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The Home Forum

Thomas Moore at Home in Sloperton

BY THE middle of November, 1817, the Moore family had settled in at Sloperton. Thomas, a diminutive, curly-haired man in a long-tailed coat and the high, uncomfortable Regency stock, was fussily arranging his books. His wife, Bessy, handsome, capable and serious (a matron of twenty-two and six years married), was looking to the ways of a new household, packed tightly into a picturesque but inconvenient cottage. The servants, two women and a William, were shaking their heads in the kitchen, and deploring as openly as they dared the loneliness of the Wiltshire scene, displayed through small-paned Gothic windows. Four-year-old Anastasia was running through cold flagged corridors, and into constricted rooms not too tropically heated from thrifty coal-fires.

EVEN STOUT-HEARTED little Tom Moore might have quailed at the contrast between this relatively humble dwelling and the London salons where he had endeared himself, like an amiable cricket, with his chirpings; and where lords and ladies were as thick as autumn blackberries in the Wiltshire hedges. But a mile away from his cottage was the gate of Bowood, the seat of a lord; and a mile beyond the gate was the butlered portal where, the poet knew, a welcome was always waiting. For him, Sloperton was a *pied à terre*, from which he could dash into congenial magnificence. For Bessy Sloperton was another thing: it was a home, where with self-effacing eagerness she might serve and shelter her baby and her Tom.

AS FAR BACK as 1815, Lord Lansdowne, the great Whig nobleman, had said to Moore at Lady Bessborough's: "You had better come down into Wiltshire, and take a house near us. We should be delighted."

"Could anything be more pleasant and flattering than this?" exulted Thomas in a letter to his mother. At this time he and Bessy were domiciled in Mayfield Cottage, "a little nutshell of a thing," near Ashbourne in Derbyshire, where the poet was grinding hard at his oriental poem; where life was enlivened by small local gaieties, and by the visits of such friends as would venture so far from the metropolis. An interval, part of it unhappy, was spent at Hornsey, at the north of London, so that Thomas might be near to his publishers; and then the Moores were definitely looking for a cheap and pleasant home. Lord Lansdowne again suggested the neighborhood of Bowood, and Moore made a sortie into Wiltshire in search of the right place. Only one house seemed suitable to a poet's means. Surrounded by great elms and chestnuts, it was a pretty, gabled building, with a thatched roof (later slated) and graveled walks among springing flowers.

This idyllic dwelling could be had, furnished, for £40 a year. The Moores had collected in their travels a few pieces of furniture, which no doubt fitted cozily into the hired bareness of the rooms. Bessy had a genius for homemaking, and she fell in love with the charms of the unpretentious place. The fine old town of Devizes was three miles away at the north. On a ridge where the road rose from Devizes to Chippenham lay the estate of Lord Lansdowne, the hub and center of Moore's life for all his time to come.

MOORE WAS IN need of a patron. He had had one, the Irish Lord Moira, and had found out that putting his trust in princes did not pay; nevertheless, he needed access to the sort of library which a nobleman could afford, and he needed the kind of companionship to which he had been accustomed. But, to say truth, Thomas Moore was never a sycophant, nor was he an obscure fawner or a grasping reacher for gifts and favors. He was a man of vast reputation in his own field, the composer of melodies of which the public never tired (and has not tired yet), and for which it was prepared to offer a full meed of glory. Moreover, he had but lately made an historic contract with his publishers for his oriental poem, *Lalla Rookh*. Nothing less than the highest price was acceptable to Mr. Moore; and it is significant that he had achieved a position in which he could refuse the offer of Murray of 2000 guineas, and negotiate with Longmans for 3000, the sum paid to Scott for *Rokeby*.

When Moore decided to act on the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne (which was tantamount to a proffer of patronage), and settled in the vicinity of Bowood, *Lalla Rookh* had for some months been published and had won immediate acclaim and success. Moore had received in advance £1000 in cash, to liquidate his debts, which fact seems to prove him almost as much trusted a poet as his compatriot, Oliver Goldsmith.

Lord Lansdowne may be said, in a sense, to have kept a tame poet; but his own gain was great. He had acquired the constant diverting company of one of the foremost literary men of the age, and at the same time one of the most amusing and keenly-sought parlor entertainers known to London society. It speaks well for both men that their association could be preserved on so high a plane, with no toadying and no blighting condescension.

THE SOCIETY AT Bowood was after Moore's own heart. Here, in the course of years, tarried half the celebrities of England and the Continent; and, whenever there were fine dinners and merrymakings at Bowood, the Irish minstrel was there, too, ever ready to oblige with one of his own tender ditties, with a quip and a jest, or with a sober discussion of literature or politics. Moore was in his element. But, for Bessy, their situation was another story.

At first, she was panic-stricken at the thought of trying to mix with the group at Bowood, and conversely at the thought of being left out of everything and immured at home. Her fears proved to be without much justification. She did accept, after some demur, an invitation to Bowood, and sat in "dignified desolation," as her husband expressed it, among people who were frankly in a caste above her, and who knew one another intimately. But she soon discovered that the terrors of high society were not so appalling as she had supposed; and she found also that she need not be limited to the aristocratic Lansdowne circle. After a few months, she was leading an active social life among the upper middle class families of the district, the rectors and curates, the doctors and lawyers, and the busily idle people who lived on moderate inherited incomes. There were dinners and balls and concerts, there were small private dances and a constant succession of teas and afternoon parties. Acquaintances flocked into the thatched cottage and insisted on becoming friends. Moore was too well known to remain in obscurity, even though he had deliberately hidden himself in the country. Those Wiltshire persons who had read at all, or heard an echo of the Irish ballads, knew at once how to place him, and were only too willing to share with him and his wife all the amusements at command.

THE LITTLE DISTANCES of the countryside were as nothing. There were pony chaises and donkey carts and gigs and other one-horse vehicles, which were loaned about among friends, or hired for a trifle from tradesmen; and there were sturdy English legs, which never halted at less than ten miles at a stretch. The Lansdownes' impressive carriage was generously offered for special occasions. Stage coaches and post chaises skimmed the main highways between town and town.

The Moores were themselves the happiest of hosts. On December 31, 1818, they gave a supper and dance at their little mansion. Lobsters and oysters were sent down from London, and twenty-two persons "supped" in Moore's study, a circumstance which indicates that the study was fairly capacious or the squeezing rather bad. This sophisticated festivity was a great event for Thomas and Bessy, and they enjoyed the elegance and importance of the affair. As the months went by, they indulged themselves more freely in the pleasure of entertaining their friends. Bessy shone as a hostess, and sat no more in timid reserve among convivial groups.

ONE INTERESTING PHASE of her husband's life, Bessy did not often share. Every few months he went alone to London, and stayed for weeks, meeting his publishers, working in libraries, doing articles for the newspapers; and, above all, going constantly among the rich and great and distinguished who inhabited the upper regions of the social life of London. These trips, considered in their various phases of anticipation, preparation, enjoyment, and retrospect, constituted the major part of the poet's literary life. Moore may be said to have lived mentally in London much more than at Sloperton. And yet Sloperton was home, and he never abated one jot of his affection for it, nor his love for his Bessy and her growing family. He always rushed back with joy and settled down under his modest roof with perennial enthusiasm. He seemed ever to have retained the sentiment which he recorded in his diary for September, 1818: "These are the happiest, true cottage days, tranquil and independent."

M. A.

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At the Time of the May

LITTLE Ansdore Farm was on Walland Marsh, three miles from Rye and about midway between the villages of Brodnyx and Pedlinge. It was a sea farm. There were no hop-gardens, as on the farms inland, no white-cowled oasts, and scarcely more than twelve acres under the plough. Three hundred acres of pasture spread round Ansdore, dappled over with the big Kent sheep. . . .

It was a bright, scented day, heavily coloured with green and gold and white; for the new grass was up in the pastures, releasing the farmers from many anxious cares, and the buttercups were thick both on the grazing lands and on the innings where the young hay stood, still green; the water-courses were marked with the thick clumpings of the may, walls of green-teased white streaking here and there across the pastures, while under the boughs the thick green water lay scummed with white ranunculus, and edged with a gaudy splashing of yellow irises, torches among the never silent reeds. Above it all the sky was misty and full of shadows, a low soft cloud, occasionally pierced with sunlight.

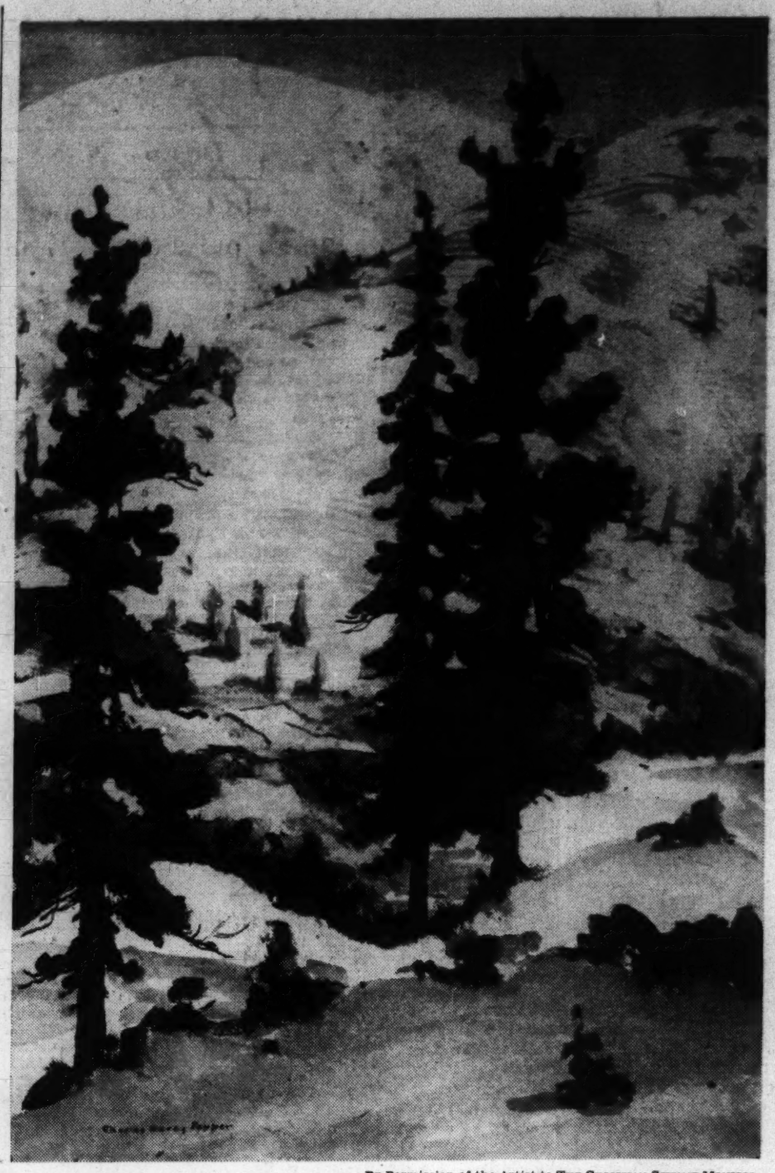
"It will rain before night," said Joanna.

"What makes you think that?"

"The way of the wind, and those clouds moving low—and the way you see Rye hill all clear with the houses on it—and the way the sheep are grazing with their heads to leeward."

"Do you think they know?"

"Of course they know. You'd be surprised at the things beasts know."—From "Joanna Godden," by SHEILA KAYE-SMITH. (New York: Dutton.)



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IN THE HIGH SIERRAS: *A Water Color by Charles Hovey Pepper*

NOT long ago, the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University hung a new water color on its walls. The artist was Charles Hovey Pepper. Known as a radical and a modern, at a time when there was little general sympathy with this school, this artist's pictures are now finding their way into the most conservative of collections.

Mr. Pepper assisted in choosing the famous collection of French Moderns, owned by Mr. J. T. Spaulding, and has for many years been close to the center of Boston's art activities. While his main interest lies in the direction of modern art, he also admires many classic forms of expression. He became so interested in the color block prints of the Japanese artists, Hokusai, Hiroshige and Sharaku, that he essayed a series of color prints which have many of the soft exquisite qualities of the ancient forms.

Mr. Pepper's paintings have been exhibited in most of the large art centers throughout the world, and examples of his work may be found in many museums here and abroad.

Winter Seas

LIKE flakes of snow that eddy in the wind,
Caught in the fury of the blizzard's breath,
The sea gulls whirl against the leaden skies
And skim the rising crest of storm-tossed waves.

GWEN CASTLE

Frascati in Spring

IT WAS on a bright, cool day early in April that we visited Frascati, the ancient summer residence of princely Italy. Yellow mimosa tufts swung lightly among the green of their long thin leaves, the scentless freshness of violets gave a luxurious feel to the air, fountain drops silvered the mossy stone parapets. And in the still ponds pale buds lay waiting for a hotter sun.

The town of Frascati came into being as a result of the destruction of the Roman town of Tusculum in 1191; Tusculum, whose ruins now crown the hill—the home among flowers which Cicero loved more than any place on earth—which in the time of the Emperors was frequented by every soldier, poet and philosopher in Italy. To this day it stands there looking over the Sabine mountains and Soracte, over the Campagna to Rome. And beneath it lies that town of gleaming villas and violets, which once knew the glow of velvet and pearls and saw the comings and going of chariots.

THERE IS LITTLE velvet at Frascati now; few pearls. And the only chariots to be seen are those in the chief square, black and dusty, with two thin horses and one fat driver attached. But there is a railway station, a fine white and yellow affair buried under a cloud of clematis. It was here that we were brought by a peculiar tram-like train from the Eternal City; from here that we walked, with the Mayor himself, through the shaded streets to a villa which overlooked the town. We ate a delicious fish soup and spaghetti, before setting out to explore the lovely gardens for which Frascati is famous; and on our way we passed through the market. I have memories of bright-colored vegetables and women with blue kirtles; no doubt this is the only part of the town which is still as it was when the princes lived here. Torlonia, Borghese, Aldobrandini, Rufinella. Great names these; among the greatest in Italy.

THE GROUNDS OF the Villa Torlonia have been made into public gardens, so it was here that we first made our way. The fountains play as merrily now as ever before, shining with extraordinary whiteness at the end of the many green lanes which lead to them. There were gardenias here, wax-like, heavily scented blooms, and the pale blue periwinkles made a cloud of turquoise amongst the tiny ground ivy.

VILLA ALDOBRANDINI IS more grave, more stately, for the prince still makes it his summer home. The grass is clipped and the hedges trimmed, the flowers are grown with care and consideration, the rose garden is a picture of neatness. And there are other gardens, other verdant glories which we visited; for there was never a prince in the time of Rome's golden age who did not boast a residence on the far side of the Campagna Romana. The villas themselves are not so lovely, scarcely worthy of note. They contain a few relics, a little cold marble—that is all.

WE HAD A late tea in the Mayor's villa. Silence was falling on the town and cypresses showed dark against the horizon, as our host told us with pride of the improvements he was bringing to Frascati. What he was doing to the tramways, the hotels, the library. Then he took us up into the tower of his house and the calm beauty of the panorama spoke once more of the past. We saw Rome lying like a handful of diamonds and, behind it, a tiny piece of silver sea. And the narrow thread of the Tiber was winding timidly toward a distance of gray mountains that threatened to weave the darkness of night entirely with its shadow.

H. W.

Another Way

FOR many years the pasture spring could build
A little pool of crystal on the bank
Above the darker brook. Its water filled
A narrow channel to the brook and sank
With gurgles of delight. This year he found
The bank caved in by floods, and thought he lost
His treasured spring—until he heard that sound
Of silvery laughter hidden where he crossed.

Along a new-formed valley of the grass
He found the crystal pool, and deeper then
The channel twisting here and there to pass
Down torn sod-canyons—to the brook again.
He had his spring to keep—but from that day
He had to reach it by another way.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Wealth and Fame

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ONE looking out over a world of human endeavor, it may appear that the chief objective of men is to acquire material wealth and fame. While some may be striving to procure daily meals, others may be trying to gain millions. Some may seek to be heard by their neighbors, while others strive to be heard by nations. And because of erroneous mortal beliefs men often work strenuously for material wealth and fame, giving little thought to the gaining of genuine substance, that which alone sustains and prospers man.

To the materially minded, to darkened mortal sense, wealth and fame may mean merely perishable gold and personal glory, while to the spiritually enlightened they mean something far greater. They mean true substance and honor—imperishable, impersonal, and eternal. In either case, wealth and fame are two significant words.

Since God is infinite good, spiritual and eternal, can that which has only a material or temporal existence be truly good? If wealth is good, it must be of God; therefore, it is not material but spiritual, not temporal but eternal, not uncertain and perishable but certain and imperishable. Genuine wealth lies in spiritual understanding. We learn through the inspired teachings of Christian Science that plenty is made manifest in human experience through the spiritual understanding of wealth or substance. Did not Christ Jesus say (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"? And these words have a very simple meaning. They mean that if we seek to know and understand God aright, every human need will be abundantly met.

Now the word "fame" is defined, in part, by our dictionaries as "lofty (or exalted) reputation derived from great achievements." What achievements could be greater than healing the sick and raising the dead as did Jesus of Nazareth? Was it not surely a great achievement to feed five thousand with "but five loaves, and two fishes" at hand, and to have much food remaining after all had eaten. It is recorded that as Christ Jesus went about Galilee "healing all manner of sickness," . . . "his fame went throughout all Syria" (Matthew 4:23, 24). No spiritual achievements can be greater than those of the master Christian.

The wealthiest, most famed, and most powerful individual ever to dwell among men was Christ Jesus, yet he possessed little of the world's riches. This, however, did not prevent him from meeting every human need, even for the multitudes who turned to him for help. Striving rightly to follow the Master's example, students of Christian Science throughout the world are daily bringing into experience God's infinite goodness, including true wealth and fame; the sick are being healed, and the hungry are being fed.

All will agree that power is resident in Truth. And we learn through Christian Science that God is Truth, and that God is substance. Hence, genuine substance, including wealth, honor, and potency, is purely spiritual; therefore eternal. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay." Jesus proved substance to be God, good; hence harmonious and permanent.

He who possesses a true understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, and sincerely strives to live the divine precepts, is vastly richer than he who may have gained great worldly possessions or mere personal popularity, but does not know God. Solomon humbly sought first of all "an understanding heart" that he might "discern between good and bad" (I Kings 3:9). Solomon was wise, indeed, for the record continues, assuring us that God not only gave Solomon "an understanding heart," but "both riches, and honour." In his parable (Luke 12:16-21) Jesus tells of "a certain rich man" who believed he had "much goods laid up for many years;" and decided to build greater storage facilities for his rapidly accumulating wealth; but "God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." And the parable continues, "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

Mrs. Eddy wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 283, 284), "Lured by fame, pride, or gold, success is dangerous, but the choice of folly never fastens on the good or the great." Indeed, it is not sinful to express abundance or to be known and loved. Such achievements, however, should be the fruit of Christianly scientific demonstration, else one has a very uncertain claim to them. Whatever spiritual good one may acquire through the understanding of the Christ, Truth, is imperishable. As one gains true understanding he grows rich in genuine substance, including wealth and honor, health and joy, harmony and prosperity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Day-Dream

SUPPOSE it were summer and I on a hill
With a casual grassblade between my lips,
Feeling the wind lift up the world
On its delicate dusty finger-tips.

I would be wearing a thin cotton frock,
Sprawled on the ragged nap of grass.
The world would dip and sway as the wind
Carried it like a bowl of sheer glass.

Very deep would be the midsummer,
Steamy monotonous songs would rise
From the grasshoppers; and I would stretch,
Pushing the blowing hair from my eyes.

ELIZABETH BOHM

Bagātība un slava

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

VĒROJOT cilvēcisko centienu pasauli, paliek iespaids, ka cilvēku galvenais mērķis ir iegūt materiālu bagātību un slavu. Kamēr vieni pūlas sev tikko dienišķu maizi sagādādami, citi var dzīties pēc miljoniem. Daži var censties, lai par viņiem dzird viņu kaimiņi, kamēr vēl citi var dzīties, lai par viņiem dzird tautas. Un pateicoties maldīgiem mirstīgiem pieņēmumiem, cilvēki bieži ķākli strādā materiālas bagātības un slavas dēļ, maz domājot par īstās substances iegūšanu, kura vienīgā uztur un aplaimo cilvēku.

Materiāli noskaņotam, aptumšotam mirstīgam saprātam bagātība un slava var nozīmēt tikai iznīcīgu zeltu un personīgu slavu, kurpretim garīgi apgaismotam tie nozīmē kautko daudz vairāk. Tie nozīmē patiesu substanci un godu—neiznīcīgu, bezpersonisku un mūžīgu. Abos gadījumos bagātība un slava ir divi svarīgi vārdi.

Tā kā Dievs ir bezgalīgais labais, garīgs un mūžīgs, vai tad tas, kam ir tikai materiāla un laicīga eksistence, var būt patiesi labs? Ja bagātība ir laba, tai jābūt no Dieva; tādēļ tā nav materiāla, bet garīga, nav laicīga, bet mūžīga, nav nedroša un iznīcīga, bet droša un neiznīcīga. Īsta bagātība pastāv garīgā saprašanā. No Kristīgās Zinātnes inspirētām mācībām mēs mācamies, ka pārticība cilvēciskā dzīvē parādas caur garīgu saprašanu par bagātību vai substanci. Vai Kristus Jēzus nesacīja (Mat. 6:33): "Dzenaties papriekšu pēc Dieva valstības un pēc viņa taisnības, tad jums visas šās lietas taps piemestas"? Un šiem vārdiem ir ļoti vienkārša nozīme. Tie nozīmē, ka ja mēs cenšamies pazīt un saprast Dievu pareizi, tad ikkatra cilvēciska vajadzība bagātīgi tiks apmierināta.

Tālāk, vārds "slava" mūsu vārdnīcās no vienas puses tiek definēts kā "liela (jeb augsta) cieņa, lielu darbu izsaukta." Kādi darbi gan varētu būt lielāki par slimo dziedināšanu un mirušo uzmodināšanu, ko darīja Jēzus no Nācaretes? Vai tas patiesi nebija liels darbs paēdināt pieci tūkstošus ar "piecām maizēm un divi zivīm", kas tam bija, pie kam, kad visi bija paēduši, vēl bija atlicis daudz barības? Ir rakstīts, ka, kad Jēzus staigāja pa Galileju, "dziedinādams tiem, ļaudīm visas slimības," "viņa slava izpaudās pa visu Siriju" (Mat. 4:23, 24). Nevar būt lielāku garīgu darbu par Kristīguma meistara darbiem.

Visbagātākais, visslavenākais un visvarenākais cilvēks, kāds jebkad dzīvojis cilvēku starpā, bija Kristus Jēzus, un taču viņam piederēja maz pasaulīgas mantas. Tas tomēr netraucēja viņu apmierināt ikkatru cilvēcisku vajadzību pat tiem daudzajiem, kas griezās pie viņa pēc palīdzības. Cenšoties pareizi sekot Meistara priekšzīmei, Kristīgās Zinātnes skolnieki visā pasaulē ikdienas piedzīvo Dieva bezgalīgo labprātību, ieskaitot patiesu bagātību un slavu; slimie tiek dziedināti un izsalkušie paēdināti.

Mēs visi atzīstam, ka spēks ietilpst Patiesībā. Un caur Kristīgo Zinātni mēs mācamies, ka Dievs ir Patiesība un ka Dievs ir substance. Tā tad īsta substance, ieskaitot bagātību, godu un varu, ir tīri garīga, tādēļ mūžīga. Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, Mary Baker Eddy, saka iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar svēto rakstu atslēgu, lp. 468): "Substance ir tas, kas ir mūžīgs un kas nav padots nesaskaņai un iznīcībai." Jēzus pierādīja, ka substance ir Dievs, labais; tā tad harmoniska un pastāvīga.

Tas, kam ir patiesa saprašana par Dievu un par cilvēka radniecību ar Viņu, un kas patiesi cenšas dzīvot pēc dieviškīgiem priekšrakstiem, ir daudz bagātāks par to, kas varbūt ir ieguvis lielus pasaulīgus īpašumus vai tīri personīgu popularitāti, bet nepazīst Dievu. Zālamāns vispirms pazemīgi centās iegūt sev "paklausīgu sirdi", lai viņš varētu "izšķirt, kas labs un kas ļauns" (I Ķen. gr. 3:9). Zālamāns patiešām ir bijis gudrs, jo tālāk stāsts turpinās, apgalvodams mums, ka Dievs devis Zālamānam ne tikai "paklausīgu sirdi", bet arī "bagātību un godu." Savā līdzībā (Lūk. 12:16-21) Jēzus stāsta par kādu "bagātu cilvēku", kurš domāja, ka viņam ir "liels mantas krājums uz daudz gadiem;" un viņš nolēma celt lielākas noliktavas savai bagātībai, kas ātri vairojās. "Bet Dievs uz to sacīja: tu bezprātīgais, šinī naktī tavu dvēseli no tevis atņems." Un līdzībā turpināts: "Tāds pat ir, kas sev mantas krāj un nav bagāts iekš Dieva."

Mrs. Eddy raksta (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, lpp. 283, 284): "Slavas, lepnības vai zelta izvilinātas sekmes ir bīstamas, bet ģeķības izvēle nekad nepiekeras labajam un cēlajam." Patiesi, nav grēcīgi paust pārticību vai arī būt pazistamam un mīlamam. Šādiem sasniegumiem tomēr vajadzētu būt Kristīgi-zinātniskas demonstracijas auglim, jo citādi cilvēka pretenzijas uz tiem ir ļoti nedrošas. Viss garīgais labais, ko cilvēks var iegūt ar savu Kristus, Patiesības izpratni, ir neiznīcīgs. Ja cilvēks iegūst patiesu saprašanu, viņš kļūst bagāts ar īstu substanci, ieskaitot bagātību un godu, veselību un prieku, harmoniju un sekmes.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 14 and 15

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

Compromise Offer Made To Shoe Workers

Tension Eased by Manufacturers Who Hope to Avert Strike

Wage Partly Met

Mass Meeting of Members of Union on Saturday to Act on Offer

Threat of a general strike among 20,000 shoe and leather workers in the Boston and North Shore area was lessened today as representatives of some 90 plants joined in the Eastern Shoe Manufacturer's Association offered wage compromises.

The offer came this afternoon after an all morning conference at the State House between representatives of the manufacturer's, chiefs of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

It was reported unofficially that the compromise offer included agreement of an immediate 10 per cent wage increase to be followed by a 5 per cent additional boost in July. The union had demanded a 15 per cent flat upturn and had set next Tuesday as the deadline for an answer before starting a strike, possibly of the sit-down variety.

The compromise was detailed to the union representatives who said they would lay it before a mass meeting of their workers tomorrow at 1 p. m. at 127 Dover St., Boston.

The union representatives explained they lacked power to accept a compromise without first obtaining a vote.

It was understood that 90 per cent of the manufacturers represented at the meeting agreed to the compromise. The remaining 10 per cent, mostly makers of men's and children's shoes, were said to have individual problems within their own plants. These were expected to be ironed out later.

If the wage increase is granted, labor observers said it would constitute the first show of strength of the C. I. O. in New England.

The unions participating in the demands were said to be those which recently voted to abandon their traditional craft form of organization and adopt the new industrial type.

In Providence today, however, it was reported that the C. I. O., operating through its potent member organization, the United Textile Workers of America, was displaying less strength in pushing its demands for a 10 per cent textile wage increase. Although the demands have been presented to manufacturers, observers said it would be several months before the U. T. W. A. had its own organization tightened sufficiently to warrant calling a strike.

Textile Union Plans Demand for Wage Rise Throughout New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19—Although New England organizers of the United Textile Workers of America were back in their districts today with orders from the international officers to take steps "to make effective plans for a 10 per cent increase in wages and a general reduction in machine load," it seemed unlikely here that any definite action such as a strike would be forthcoming for several months.

Many problems must clear up before the UTWA will be in a position to use its strength to the greatest advantage and the Committee on Industrial Organization must complete its work in the industry in the East before the union textile workers will be able to move as quickly and efficiently as during the general strike of 1934, those closely associated with the union say.

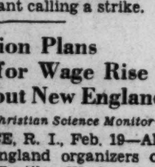
The C. I. O. which recently established a branch in this State and an executive council in Boston has indicated that its first efforts in this locality, after the steel workers' drive, will be directed toward the gas workers who may be banded into an organization within the confines of the United Mine Workers of which John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Organization, is president.

Members of the New England C. I. O. units sat in at the meeting of the U. T. W. A. organizers here Wednesday and are said to have given their support to the textile

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; gentle to moderate northerly winds tonight, shifting to southwest; lowest temperature tonight near 34 degrees.

All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds tonight, shifting to southwest on Saturday over the north portion and to southeast on Saturday over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	Minneapolis	26	24
Bermuda	58	54	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	36	32	New York	34	34
Denver	38	28	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	54	50	St. Louis	42	40
Kansas City	46	46	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	36	34
Miami	70	70			

A—9 a. m., E. S. T., Feb 19.
B—Minimum, Feb 18

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:06 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Saturday, 6:32 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Vermont's Legislative Center

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders — State Capitol, at Montpelier, Vermont

Curley Assailed At Hearing to Cut Appointive Power

Legislative Hearings

Three bills designed to strip the Governor of his control over the Legislature and Executive Council through his power to dispense lucrative appointments to members of those bodies as rewards for aiding him, were debated today before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

"The Council was established to be a check on the Governor and not his tool," said Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton, in support of his bill to prevent the appointment of councilors and members of the General Court to state positions. "Governor Curley appointed several members of the General Court to positions and they voted for him all the time. If the Governor can control the Council and the Legislature he can be a dictator."

Appointments of former Governor Curley were attacked and defended during the brief hearing. Appointment of Dr. David L. Williams as commissioner was cited as an example of a "bad appointment" by Henry Atkinson, representing the Massachusetts Civic League. Mr. Atkinson stated that the Council had voted to postpone action on the nomination of a successor to Dr. Winifred Overholser, and after returning from lunch, suddenly confirmed the nomination.

"The Curley Administration is a clear demonstration that the Governor, by his power of dispensing patronage, can control the council despite the wishes of the people," Mr. Atkinson said, favoring a bill to prevent the councilors from being appointed to office during their term of office.

Governor Curley obtained control of the Council by appointing councilor Edmund Cote of Fall River to the Fall River Finance Board and councilor Joshua A. Baker of Pittsfield to a judgeship, replacing these Republicans with Democrats.

Councilor Frank W. Brooks of Watertown, who said at first he did not intend to speak, finally arose and pointed out that members of the Legislature and other elected officials should be included within the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Shaw Collection Presented to Yale

By the Associated Press

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 19

Dr. Archibald Henderson, official biographer of George B. Shaw, announced here last night that he has donated to Yale University his entire collection of Shaviana. It covers a period of 35 years. He presents it in memory of his grandfather, Archibald Henderson 2d, member of the Yale class of 1830.

Dr. Henderson lately delivered at Yale the the Francis Bergen memorial lecture, given annually by men eminent in the field of literature, fine arts, or natural science.

New Hampshire Acquires Section Of Dixville Notch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19—The State of New Hampshire, through its forestry department, has acquired the principal scenic section of Dixville Notch, thereby assuring that its natural beauty will not be disturbed. Four other famed notches, Crawford, Franconia, Pinkham, and Kinsman, are already under public or semi-public control.

The newly acquired land is near the site where the first settlers of northern New Hampshire made their home. The land extends a mile and a quarter along the notch highway. Some of the land acquired has never been marred by wood-cutting activities.

"This area," declares Forester John H. Foster, "will be held by the state as a scenic reservation and will be maintained as such, in primitive wildness, for day use only, by travelers. No commercialism of any kind will be permitted. There will be some improvement of present parking places, picnic tables will be set up, outdoor fireplaces will be built and waste cans will be installed in the picnic grounds. Trails up Cascade brook also will be laid out; but, except for work of this sort, Dixville Notch will remain as it is now.

"This whole new reservation is a splendid addition to the slowly growing list of public properties in the scenic areas."

Vermont Debates Closed Primary And 'Blue Laws'

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 19—For the third consecutive time a Vermont General Assembly seems about to defeat the proposed liberalization of Sunday blue laws.

Other legislative activities of the week include a closed primary bill introduced by Representative John Fisher of Arlington, husband of Dorothy Canfield Fisher; a joint House and Senate resolution assailing President Roosevelt's proposed Supreme Court shakeup, already passed by the House; a probable compromise on the $18 flat automobile registration fee measure; a resolution instructing Vermont's delegation in Washington to support a bill in Congress prohibiting interstate advertising of intoxicating liquors and new legislation tightening regulations in the state control and sale of liquor.

* * *

While trouble in the Boston milk market is further complicated by injunction proceedings brought by producers against the Hood companies, the special committee authorized by the Legislature to investigate the milk question is about to inaugurate hearings. This group is composed of Elbert S. Brigham of Montpelier, Matthew G. Leary of Burlington and Ralph S. Flanders of Springfield.

* * *

Encouraged by the slight opposition aroused by a bill repealing the law against hunting on Sunday which is now awaiting signature of the Governor, Representative Byron Robinson of Rockingham introduced the perennial Sunday liberalization bill. It provides for local option. A mid-week hearing jammed the Hall of Representatives with proponents and opponents. An adverse report is expected from the committee, and the House is not expected to overturn the committee's report.

Nor is an attempt to enact a "closed" primary law new. It was attempted at a special session a year ago, and was rejected on the ground that it was not "emergency" legislation. Actually rejection was blamed on the provision requiring enrollment in one party or another 90 days before a primary election. The current bill contains the same requirement.

Vermont being a predominantly Republican state, the primary election contest is the setting for the "big fight" of the biennial political campaign. With the open primary it has been the practice for the members of the minority political party to help the Republicans elect their nominee. When the November election comes along they return to their party and oppose the man in the Republican ranks they perhaps helped to nominate. It is to erect a fence between the parties

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Snow or No Snow Snow Sports Plan Week End in Snow Areas

With winter's last big holiday week-end coming-up—starting tonight and continuing through Monday—thousands of ski and outdoor enthusiasts are preparing today to invade New England's partially snow-covered terrains for what is anticipated to be one of the biggest outings of the season.

Reports from the various ski centers scattered throughout Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont say that trails, slopes and runs are in fair condition with only another honest-to-goodness snow storm needed to make conditions ideal.

Nevertheless, with eyes aloft, towns and villages are preparing to stage carnivals, ski races, sled dog events. At Whitefield, N. H., the Outing Club has gone so far as to include fireworks in this varied program. Skating exhibitions will be given and North Country high schools will compete in their annual meet.

From the Mount Greylock Ski Club came the announcement yesterday that the United States Eastern Downhill Championship ski race, originally scheduled for the Thunderbolt run Sunday, will be held instead on Mt. Mansfield, Stowe, Vt. Lack of snow near Pittsfield, Mass was the reason for the transfer.

Middlebury, Vt., will be the scene of the Middlebury College Carnival. Fifty representatives from Williams, Cornell, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Norwich, Colgate, Syracuse, Amherst, Vermont and Middlebury, will be on hand for the two-day sports competition.

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced today that it would run the holiday week-end trains, but that the Sunday snow train and the Washington birthday snow train were definitely canceled after a survey of the northern New England territory.

The week-end snow trains from Boston and New York will be operated, with the first one leaving the North Station tomorrow at 12:30 p. m., bound for Laconia, Plymouth, North Woodstock and Lincoln, N. H.

The second train is scheduled to leave at 1:15 tomorrow afternoon and will go to Mt. Whittier, Conway, North Conway and Intervale. The third week-end train will depart at

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

State's Court Protest On Way to Congress

Boston News Today

Protest to Court Plan Dispatched

Toward Washington today sped the Massachusetts Legislature's resolutions to Congress urging rejection of President Roosevelt's proposal to add new justices to the United States Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday swiftly followed the House of Representatives by adopting the resolutions by a vote of 22 to 9 on strict party lines. This vote came after a feeble attempt on the part of Representative John B. Wenzler, South Boston Democrat, to obtain reconsideration of the 124-92 Tuesday vote in the House approving the protesting message.

Mr. Wenzler's reconsideration motion lost by a voice vote of 142 to 7, Democrats helping Republicans to shout down the South Boston representative.

In the Senate the favoring vote came after a lengthy debate in which five Democrats urged defeat of the resolutions.

The resolutions sent to Washington by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, were filed by Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House. Despite all his pleas that the resolutions were a non-partisan measure, only one Democrat in the House voted for the Cahill proposal.

Coast Guard Men Are on Way Home

Nine coast guard boats and 88 men left Memphis, Tenn., on a special train this morning for the Atlantic coast, their flood-relief duty completed, according to a radio message received at the Boston coast guard headquarters this morning.

One Pullman in the train carries 34 men to Philadelphia, another takes 26 to New York, and a third brings 28 to Boston. Of the latter, eight men are from the Boston area, seven from Newburyport, four from North Scituate, four from Portland, Maine, four from Portsmouth, N. H., three from Bath, Maine, and one from Nantucket Island.

On another train five boats and 15 men left Evansville, Ind., completing the evacuation of coast guard men there. But at Memphis, Bos'n Isaac Hammond, stationed for a number of years at Point Allerton at the entrance to Boston harbor, will remain for several more days with 17 men to load the remainder of the boats there on to trains for the East.

The news of the return of the Boston men brought considerable relief to their families who, among other things, have been forced to ask for credit at some stores, since they were unable to cash the coast guard pay checks until the men returned to indorse them.

Norton Challenges Mayor to Debate

City Councilor Clement A. Norton of Boston today told newspaper men he would challenge Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to a debate on the subject: "Is the Mayor Politically Honest?"

Before reporters could ask Mr. Norton what he meant by "politically honest," the councilor, who has been battling Mr. Mansfield over sewer contracts, hurried away.

Informed of the statement, the Mayor took it more seriously than anyone else and alone seemed to understand what it meant. "It's not a debatable question," he said positively. "Everybody knows that I am."

Painting of Mural Shown in 'Movie'

A moving picture showing the different steps in the painting of a mural will be shown at 4 p. m. each day from Feb. 23 to 27 inclusive, in connection with the exhibition of mural studies now on view at the Federal Art Gallery at 50 Beacon Street.

The exhibition consists of about 100 items illustrating the various phases of the work of mural painters engaged on this project throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Law Closes Stores Memorial Day A.M.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today signed a bill that will compel Boston stores to remain closed on Memorial Day until 1 p. m. The law becomes effective in 90 days, just in time to include the coming Memorial Day which falls on Sunday, but is celebrated on Monday. Until now, there has been no law to compel stores to close, excepting on Armistice Day, when the 1 p. m. ruling is also operative.

Milk Production Up Despite Strike

Unperturbed about strikes, price wars and threats of a demoralized milk market, the New England cow contentedly moves on about her business.

For the month of February to date, the average daily milk production per cow, as reported by the New England dairymen, is 2.7 per cent higher than it was a year ago. Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 this year, there occurred a seasonal increase in milk production amounting to 2.7 per cent which compared with the average of 2.9 per cent for the last 10 years.

Ordinarily, this increase in production would be welcomed by the farmer and the nation whose largest industries are greatly dependent upon farmer purchasing power. But turbulent milk marketing conditions in New England have brought farm prices down and lost many farmers their markets. So, the contented cow who continues to pour more and more milk into the market becomes a greater friend to the consumer than to the farmer who provides her food and shelter. For increased production at this time can only mean a further drop in retail prices, say dairy experts.

Argentine Grapes Arrive in Market

Argentine grapes and Florida King oranges are widely welcomed new arrivals in Boston markets this week end.

There are three varieties of the South American grapes, red and white malagas and ribiers. The malagas are very similar to the California varieties, but the ribiers have a slightly different flavor of their own. They are selling for 35 cents a pound.

From South America, too, come excellent Spanish type melons, even better than the varieties which before the civil war in Spain used to be shipped from Europe.

The King oranges resemble the Temple variety in shape, but the skin is rough and peels more like an ordinary orange. The flavor is rich and the price is high, from 75 to 90 cents a dozen, according to the size.

Large western shipments have swamped the fowl market and prices have fallen. They're selling from 23 to 30 cents a pound. Turkeys are still the leaders in the poultry market, however, with native Tauntonraised birds selling for 38 cents a pound and California birds at 32 to 35 cents a pound. Tender young Cape Cod "banquet turkeys" weighing 20 pounds each are offered at 33 cents a pound.

There is a plentiful supply of fish and the prices are low. Fresh haddock is bringing five cents a pound and off-shore haddock, 10 cents. Fresh cod is from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

Hams, always in favor for holiday week ends, are 29 to 32 cents a pound, and Canadian bacon—distinguished for small proportion of fat—is offered at from 49 to 55 cents a pound. In general meat prices have changed little during the week.

Boston Tax of $42 Seen in '37 Unless Budget Is Pruned

Boston's Tax Record For Past Ten Years

Boston's tax rate has increased from $30 in 1927 to a possible $42 for 1937, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau stated today in a report discussing Mayor Mansfield's current municipal budget.

Actual tax rates of recent years are shown below, together with the bureau's estimates for 1937, if no borrowing occurs.

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1927	$30.00	1933	$32.80
1928	28.80	1934	37.10
1929	28.00	1935	37.00
1930	30.80	1936	38.00
1931	31.50	1937	42.20*
1932	35.50		

*The bureau's forecast unless the city borrow's funds in addition to taxes.

Research Bureau Advises No More Borrowing to Keep Rate Down

Points Out Where To Reduce Costs

Finds Relief Load Heavy But Says Mayor Makes No Retrenchment

Asserting that factors which cause inefficiency and waste in Boston's city government remain uncorrected, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today, on the basis of a study of present fiscal demands, predicts a $42 tax rate for next year, highest in the city's history.

This amount must be paid for each $1000 worth of property owned, the bureau points out, unless the city borrows $6,000,000 to retain the present rate of $38, and the bureau strongly advises against borrowing.

Such a policy, the report asserted, evades the real solution and merely increases the expense of future budgets.

The Mayor's budget, the report continues, reveals "no comprehensive planning" and "no thoroughgoing retrenchment." On major questions of the 1937 tax rate, borrowing and full allowances for relief "the budget is silent and indefinite."

"This financial drifting," the bureau warns, "must be stopped. Will the Mayor, Council, School Committee and Legislature act to remedy the situation?"

In the last four years, says the bureau emphasizing this borrowing point, the city has borrowed, in addition to its revenue from taxes, $27,400,000 for current costs; and despite this "ever higher taxes have been levied."

The Bureau's Recommendations

City officials adopted the policy of borrowing in the last few years by construing the economic emergency since 1930 as temporary and anticipating that business recovery would yield the city sufficient revenue to make up the depression deficit.

What should be done? the bureau asks. And then answers its own questions with the following recommendations:

1. Mayor Mansfield's budget, which now provides for no retrenchment in city maintenance costs, should be reduced by him or by the City Council.
2. School costs, now $17,000,000 annually, should be reduced to $16,000,000. Such a reduction, the bureau has declared in the past, is reasonable.
3. A balanced budget should be provided this year; after every effort has been made to reduce costs, municipal expenditures should be provided out of the tax levy; there should be no borrowing.
4. The Legislature should help to meet the problem by rejecting state, metropolitan and city projects which involve expense for Boston.
5. The state tax, which this year will be $375,000 higher for Boston, should be lowered

Borrowing Still Continues

Better economic conditions have already arrived, the bureau points out, but borrowing continues. Difficulties created by the depression, particularly the huge increase in relief costs, have not diminished much, but "now threaten to become semi-permanent."

Meanwhile, the bureau reports, assessed valuations have not recovered from the slump caused by the depression; municipal costs in general, outside of relief, are increasing rather than decreasing; tax delinquencies are still high; and, finally, "the Mayor's tentative budget, covering nearly half of the 1937 costs, is disappointing."

There is only one way to meet this emergency, the bureau declares. The city must stop borrowing and adopt a pay-as-you-go financial program; municipal costs must be decreased; waste and inefficiency eradicated; school and county costs cut down and the city's debt substantially reduced.

New taxes, the bureau contends, would be no real solution to a high tax rate; by such a change the tax burden would only be shifted. The real problem, the report says, "is one of excessive costs, and these must be reduced."

Some Tax Danger Points

Factors which the bureau lists as the causes of its $42.20 tax rate forecast are as follows:

1. An increase in the cost of government in 10 years of 16 per cent, or $10,800,000.

General revenues to meet this cost, the bureau finds, have increased but $2,000,000 and real estate has been forced to bear an additional load of $9,000,000. This is a most forceful example, real estate experts said today, of why Boston, with other communities in the State, has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a $25 tax limitation law for real estate.

2. In assessed valuations, there has been a decline of $382,000,000 or 19 per cent since 1930. This has drastically restricted the city's greatest source of income, real estate.

3. There has been a downward

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Child Law Drive Enters Historic Boston Common

Loudspeakers were erected on Boston Common today in preparation for a mass meeting of supporters of the proposed child labor amendment to the United States Constitution at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Leaders of organized labor, including both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. wings, are expected to address the meeting from the Parkman Bandstand and a crowd of several thousand, including many working people, has been predicted.

The meeting was arranged yesterday as a result of a ruling by State Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, chairman of the legislative committee on constitutional procedure, limiting testimony on the proposed amendment at the committee hearing.

This afternoon, Senator Mackay and labor leaders exchanged a series of statements, charges and counter-charges regarding the walkout of supporters of the amendment at the hearing yesterday.

Mr. Mackay raised the familiar cry of "Communism," declaring that most of the supporters of the Bill were Communists, but Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, showed that most of them are registered Republicans or Democrats.

Pointing out that three members of Senator Mackay's own committee joined the walk-out, Mr. Taylor said that none of them is a Communist. One of the legislators is a Republican and the other two Democrats.

Ready to Reopen

Earlier, Mr. Mackay declared he was ready to reopen the hearing to anyone not already heard.

Denying that he had applied the "gag rule," he said: "I am willing to put the bill down for further hearing, to hear only those who have not already spoken."

The meeting this afternoon will be opened by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor, who started yesterday's walk-out.

Other speakers, it was announced, will include: Charles Campfield, president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Thomas F. Burns, New England organizer of the Committee on Industrial Organization; Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Salerno, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Thomas S. Burns, of the Massachusetts Conference of Painters and Decorators, and others.

Monkeys in Sit-Down Strike Defy Crew to Dislodge Them

Capt. Gust Johnson of the Steamship Steel Exporter, 49 days out from Calcutta, stepped off the gangplank at Pier our, East Boston this morning, a harassed look on his face.

"It's monkeys," he explained, "500 romping, dippy monkeys. Now the Cat Bears were all right, but the monkeys!

"Yes, Cat Bears. I know you don't have many in Boston, but they are common as monkeys in India and we have two aboard. They look something like a raccoon, but more like a fox.

"They're all right, but the monkeys certainly put us through our paces. I'll bet most of the crew could qualify for zoo attendants right today.

"We had the monkeys in 20 cages, but the crew liked to play with them and they somehow left one of the cages open for about five seconds, and 25 monkeys started swirling up the mast, funnel and rigging.

"All we could do was stand there and give an imitation of a cow watching a train go by.

"There we were, off Port Said, and the monkeys flitting about the wireless antenna like the man on the flying trapeze in the song. For all I knew, they might set off the whistle, tear down the flag, or jump overboard, but they didn't.

"They just tried to find things to throw at us when we tried to catch them. About four days later 10 or 15 of them settled down on the cross tree and wouldn't budge. It was a sort of sit-down strike.

"We got out the bananas, but they only scoffed; we offered them rice and they laughed; one of the crew had heard about Frank Buck, so he got a rope, tied a noose and sat on the deck, putting his hand in the loop and drawing it tight and then walking away in the hope the monkeys would see him and then come down and imitate him, but they didn't.

"We put food under a box and propped on end with a stick and left it on deck all night in the hope they would come down, crawl under the box and knock down the stick, but they didn't.

"Finally, we took a fine looking monkey with big ears like Clark Gable out of another cage and we made a pet of him for nearly a week, feeding him all sorts of tidbits. Then we put him at the base of the mast and continued feeding him.

"He ate in front of the 'sit-downers' and waved his food aloft at them, and we could see 'em weaken.

"One day they all swooped down at once on Mickey—that was what we called him—and he chattered for help. We all went running, and in a jiffy we had our quarry.

"There they are now," concluded the captain, as a big crane swung a cage over the side, and a haunted look seem to leave his eyes.

Relief Costs Drop In Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 19—Relief costs in this city have dropped 60 per cent under those of a year ago as a result of the opening of several units of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Official records show there were 905 cases on the unemployment relief rolls in January at a cost of $28,195. This compares with 2202 cases at a cost of $70,594 during January a year ago.

A decline also has been noted under the costs of last December.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt," in English. 1-5, 6-11.

MEMORIAL — "On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:46 a. m., 12:58, 3:10, 5:22, 7:34, 9:46.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a.m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

EXETER—"The Man Who Lived Twice," with Isabel Jewell and Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Pert Kelton. 3:44, 6:36, 9:36.

METROPOLITAN—"The Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Judy, Annie and Zeke (The Canova family).

BOSTON—"Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard, and Helen Morgan.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The President's Mystery," with Henry Wilcoxon and Betty Furness. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

REPERTORY—"Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power Jr. Fenway: 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9. Also "Clarence," with Roscoe Karns and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

Radio Programs

On Page 12

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Supper and social at the Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston Street. 6:15.

Tomorrow

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Subject: Europe's Crisis—The Danger to America. Speakers: Raymond Leslie Buell, Prince Hubertus Friedrich Loewenstein. Hotel Copley-Plaza, 1.

BOSTON CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY —Dr. George Earle Raiguel, commentator on current history. Hotel Vendome, 11:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rowe's Wharf for ferry connecting with Lynn train. Walk to Blaney Beach reservation, Swampscott. 1:55.

EASTERN DOG CLUB SHOW — Mechanics' Building, Feb. 20-22.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Print Exhibition" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY — Wallace Goodrich on "The Music of Der Ring des Nibelungen," by Richard Wagner. With the New England Conservatory orchestra of 85 musicians. Jordan Hall. 3.

Gain for Child Amendment Seen in Labor 'Showmanship'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Organized labor's showmanship in staging a walkout and picketing the State House in protest against a time limit "gag" on the Federal Child Labor Amendment debate may result in its mustering greater than ordinary supporting strength when the issue actually comes to a vote in the House and Senate.

Some slight shift in sympathy has been detected since Senator John D. Mackay, Republican chairman of the legislative committee on constitutional law, laid down the rule yesterday that proponents and opponents would be allowed only an hour more each for debate. This rule was made by the chairman without consulting his committee after testimony on Wednesday had consumed nearly five hours.

Not that the proponents of the amendment will even approach success in their annual drive for ratification. Even organized labor is convinced that the Legislature will pursue its usual course and refuse to make Massachusetts the twenty-eighth ratifying state.

Yet the turn of events, which has provided labor with an opportunity to hold a protest meeting on the Boston Common at 4 p. m. today, is expected to provide several more votes than the scant favoring five obtained in 1935.

Meanwhile, as the smoke of the conflict cleared away, at least momentarily, observers skeptically considered the charge of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer, and Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, that Senator Mackay adopted the rule because of his opposition to the amendment and his desire to hamper the proponents' case.

Observers cannot give credence to such a charge, for any foresight on the part of the Senator would have warned him that labor's publicists could turn the rule 'nto a boomerang of protest and gain far greater publicity than if the hearing were allowed to run indefinitely. The major arguments had been presented. It was only a question of allowing the proponents to provide an anticlimax which would not be particularly noticed.

These tactics certainly provided an opening for a Watt-Taylor thrust against Senator Mackey's partisanship. Yet observers still believe no wide-awake Senator would make a "gag" rule deliberately to shut off the proponents, when such a rule was bound to act as a boomerang.

Rather the Mackay ruling is considered at worst a blundering attempt to keep the hearing from continuing another day, as all signs indicated it would. Once the attempt was made the Senator was too stubborn a chairman to give ground in fact of the evident criticism.

Edgar M. Mills

Snow Trains

(Continued from Page 9)

1:55 p. m., and, with a stop at Winchester, will move to White River Junction, Vt., for the Woodstock area; and then on to Lisbon, Littleton, Whitefield and Lancaster, N. H.

From New York tonight and early tomorrow morning, several week-end snow trains will leave the Grand Central Terminal, bound for Manchester and Stowe, Vt., and various New Hampshire points.

In the Vermont winter sport regions Brattleboro reported fair skiing only on north slopes and sheltered hills. From Rutland the report is more favorable, with Shrewsbury and Mount Mansfield in Stowe having about five inches of snow on an old base which makes skiing conditions good. Manchester and Woodstock have little snow.

At the New Hampshire centers Bartlett has nine inches of granular snow. Skiing on the Bear Mountain trail is good. There is no open slope skiing, however. Pinkham Notch has nine and one half inches with a powder top. Skiing is good on upper trails. Down through Jackson, North Conway, Conway and Intervale there is from five to eight inches of frozen granular snow. Skiing is fair.

Regardless of the fact that snow conditions are so uncertain, hotels and lodging houses located in the snowbelt are reported as sold out. Snow or no snow winter sport fans are not going to be denied at least one big outing of the year.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has been forced to cancel its Sportsman, previously scheduled to run to the Berkshires for the U. S. Eastern downhill ski races. The mild weather and vanishing snow drove the race to northern Vermont and thus dispelled the hopes of a snow train to this region.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has arranged to have last-minute reports available for winter sport fans. Any fan desiring information only need call the following designated numbers. New Hampshire eastern slopes, North Conway 11 ring 12; Pinkham Notch, Gorham 47 ring 4; Franconia, 90; Hanover, 30; Laconia 4305 ring 24; Monadnock region, Peterborough 10; Camden, Maine, area, Camden 8811.

Peru to Poll Town On High Court Plan

PERU, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—At a town meeting to be held on March 8 in this little Berkshire town, the 92 registered voters will have an opportunity to express their views on President Roosevelt's proposal for erpanding the membership of the Supreme Court. The selectmen yesterday decided to add this nationally-important questi to the purely local matters that will be acted on at the meeting, because of the great interest which the President's plan has aroused in this vicinity.

Congoleum-Nairn Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., producers of floor coverings, with principal plant at Kearny, N. J., reported 1936 net income of $2,548,689, equal to $2.05 a share of capital stock, against $2,242,908 for 1935, or $1.82 a share.

Tax Limit Law Unearthed For Manchester, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 19—Is there a law setting a maximum tax rate for the city of Manchester? That is the question that has recently been raised here.

Felix A. Lepage, accountant and investigator for the Manchester Finance Commission, was recently reading the decision of Chief Justice John E. Allen of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in the case setting forth the position of the finance commission. Mr. Lepage came upon a quotation in the decision from "Laws of 1919, chapter 258, specially limiting the city's debt limit and tax rate."

Mr. Lepage started a little private research to determine what the tax limiting law mentioned actually was. He found that the chapter was an amendment to a law enacted in 1913 but which had also been amended in 1917. Section two of this original law fixed the Manchester tax rate, exclusive of state and county taxes, at $13. By amendment in 1917 this was raised to $14 and in 1919 to $15.

Further study revealed that in 1921 Chapter 279 repealed the first section of the above-mentioned law but made no mention of the second section, which set the maximum tax rate for the city. Mr. Lepage's research could not uncover any act repealing this section.

If this maximum tax law still stands on the statute books, it is not being applied. For 1936 the Manchester tax rate was $41, of which $30.77 was the city's share and $10.23 represented state and county taxes. A study of the tax situation in Manchester back to 1922 reveals that in none of this period has the local share of the tax rate ever been as low as the $15 maximum mentioned in the recently uncovered law.

So Manchester may have a $15 maximum tax limit law but not know it. But someone may find a record of where this peculiar piece of legislation has been repealed.

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

scope of the bill as well as members of the Council.

Representative Francis X. Coyne of Dorchester defended the appointments of Governor Curley. "I served under seven governors," he said, "and I have never seen such splendid appointments as were made by Governor Curley. He used excellent judgment in his selections and the people are the beneficiaries."

Representative Mason Sears of Dedham then urged favorable action on his bill abolishing "lame duck" appointments by advancing all major appointment anniversaries to June 1. If unable to find suitable candidates between June 1 and Aug. 1, the Governor would be prevented from making any major appointments unless he was re-elected in the November election.

Many appointments at present terminate around Dec. 1. This was the date the State Department reorganization plan went into effect during the Coolidge Administration in 1919.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Private Hicks"

"Private Hicks," Albert Maltz's prize-winning play of the New Theater League, had its first Boston performance last night at the Barn on Joy street. The Forum Players sponsored the performance, which was given by the New Theater Group of Boston. Also on the program was a group of dances by the Contemporary Dance Group, directed by Mary Stark. The play will be repeated this evening, with another selection of dances.

The New Theater Group shows commendable initiative in bringing to Boston this one-act play, which sets forth vividly the bewilderment and revolt of an inarticulate private in the National Guard who finds himself called upon to fire on unarmed strikers. The boy throws down his gun and faces court-martial and a term in a federal penitentiary.

The play offers no panacea for the evils it exposes; but before the victim sets out for the penitentiary he has left in the minds of some of his comrades the thought that possibly there ought to be a better way of dealing with labor protests than shooting down the laborers. The piece is particularly timely in view of the recent disturbances at Flint and the exposures at Washington of the employment by large industries of "private detectives."

The play raises again of course the old issue of art and propaganda. But perhaps it is clear by now that there is nothing inherently vicious in the handling of social problems in an art form. As a play it is well put together, with dramatic conflict, suspense, climax and a logical dénouement. The performance was praiseworthy. L. A. S.

Greta Garbo in "Camille," Now on View at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Water Colors

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square the forty-eighth exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is being held.

Most of the exhibitors are well known to gallery trotters, so well known that there is no great element of surprise in the displays of this organization. One may always expect a fairly high average of competence, a predilection on the part of most of the performers for landscape, a leaning toward the Sargent manner or the Benson manner. There is not, from year to year, the feeling that each artist grows deeper, more searching, alters under the circumstances of current life; no, most of these aquarellists spare their pictures any trace of the solemnity or excitement of the time.

These Bostonians handle the fluid color in its own terms—free, transparent washes, few strokes, agreeable, unassertive hues. One pauses to enjoy a Vermont view by Charles Curtis Allen, a Ruffed Grouse by Frank Benson, a cheery bouquet of lilacs portrayed by Sally Cross Bill, an exotic Camellia done in pastel by Laura Coombs Hills, a handsome marine done in his best manner by Charles H. Woodbury. One does not care to look at water handled by most of the others after seeing Mr. Woodbury's dynamic surf.

John Lavalle steals the show in a sense by providing a picture which has timeliness, an emphatic atmospheric character—"Flood on the Ohio." It is something of a shock in this timeless Parnassian retreat (into which the Vose Galleries are transformed for a fortnight) to discover something which has "news" value. D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"Green Light," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater is a rather mawkish melodrama with very little compensating humor. Perhaps Lloyd C. Douglas's novel, on which the film was based, contained more of Dean Harcourt's optimistic philosophy. On the screen, the talk of this worthy, even in the capable hands of Sir Cedric Hardwicke, sounds a bit too pat for comfort.

Dean Harcourt is the plot's deus ex machina. To his study come three young persons whose lives have been deeply affected by an unsuccessful operation. They are a young surgeon (Errol Flynn) who has assumed the blame to save an older doctor's career and reputation; a nurse (Margaret Lindsay) in love with the young surgeon, and the daughter (Anita Louise) of the woman whose life was lost through carelessness. Everything comes out all right in the end after the young doctor has nearly perished in an experiment for the advancement of medicine.

Sir Cedric, Mr. Flynn, Miss Lindsay, Walter Abel, Spring Byington and Henry O'Neill lend what conviction they can to their roles. But "Green Light" is merely a pretty-pretty affair whose overdose of mock heroics and sad inadequacy of genuine drama tend to traduce the courageous profession the film seeks to glorify.

The attractive stage show features Judy Canova with her Kentucky Mountain brand of entertainment and one of the most elaborate tumbling acts we have ever seen, performed by the Royal Uyenos.

A tabloid, "George White's Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard and Helen Morgan, and a film, "Criminal Lawyer," starring Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame, are the new attractions at the Keith Boston this week. The comedy is ready and rough and Miss Morgan presents ballads in her characteristic manner. The most applauded item on the bill was an excellent negro tapdancing act. The film is an indifferent, sordid drama about a crook's "mouthpiece" who becomes district attorney and convicts his old boss. Eduardo Ciannelli is the menace and the cast includes Erik Rhodes.

"Clarence," the first run co-feature at the Paramount Fenway Theaters, is Booth Tarkington's comedy of two decades ago, with a few modern embellishments to bring it up to 1937. It is a mild little bit of hokum about a mild little man who comes to fix the hot-water heater and stays to right wrongs in a rich, wrangling household. Before the film has run its noisy course, Clarence's talents have run a dizzy gamut from saxophone playing to being listed in "Who's Who" as an expert on entomology. Roscoe Karns, Eleanore Whitney, Eugene Pallette, Johnny Downes and Spring Byington keep things hopping.

The main feature is "Lloyd's of London," the handsome, quasi-historical romance about the famous insurance house with Madeleine Carroll, Tyrone Power, Henry Stephenson and Freddie Bartholomew.

J. D. B.

Textile Unions Said Not to Be Ready to Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

workers' demands but they did not indicate that they would drop all other work to invade the textile industry for the purpose of enrolling new members, it was said.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. A., who is a member of the New England executive council of the C. I. O., said that the program of his organization to make the demands effective would be modeled along the policy formulated by the Lewis-controlled committee.

This led many to believe that the union, itself, intended to concentrate immediately on the unorganized centers so that the greatest economic strength might be mustered for strikes in the event the demands made this week were not met.

It is admitted that the strength of the U. T. W. A. in New England is very spotty and the membership fluctuates according to industrial conditions.

Not one eastern state can boast a 100 per cent organization of textile workers in this international union. The movement has grown considerably in Maine during the past six months as the result of the settlement of strikes to the advantage of the union. In New Hampshire, the U. T. W. A. boasts strong unions, although the closing of the Amoskeag mills dealt the union a telling blow. Vermont is said to have many mills that could stand union treatment, while Connecticut and Rhode Island are listed in the "weak classification."

Bay State Centers

Massachusetts has its strong and weak union centers. It is estimated that 30,000 union members are employed in Worcester County and vicinity and members are said to be joining "by leaps and bounds" in the plants of Fall River and New Bedford.

Lawrence is at present being given the attention of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, a department of the U. T. W. A. Progress is being reported here by the Federation officers but there are said to be thousands of workers who have yet to respond to the union's pleas for worker unity.

Realizing the membership situation, the various divisions of the U. T. W. A. have opened a campaign to boost their ranks and because of this situation it is the belief in the textile circles here that the announcement of the demands of the international yesterday was some distance in advance of the program to make it effective.

The New England Council of Silk and Rayon Workers has launched a campaign among the workers in the silk plants in Rhode Island. The cotton unions are also active along organization lines basing their argument for unionism on the wage schedule for cotton fine goods workers which was recently announced.

The new price schedule, which met the approval of the manufacturers of Fall River and New Bedford, was responsible for a large increase in membership in these centers but the surface here is said to be barely scratched.

Drive for Foothold

The Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers has opened in Rhode Island a drive for a foot hold in New England and at present its efforts have resulted in two strikes and one contract. From Rhode Island the federation leaders are expected to move into Connecticut.

Another drive for members is being conducted by the synthetic yarn workers, and another campaign for increased ranks is being launched by the Federation of Carpet and Rug Workers.

The Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, the most powerful of the U. T. W. A. divisions in New England, is preparing for its annual convention which will be held within the next six weeks in Lawrence. At this convention a report will be received on the progress of the membership drive which has been conducted for the past six months.

The convention will take up, according to the officers, the price list which the manufacturers refused to accept when presented to them last summer. The federation union asked for a 20 per cent increase in wages, a 35-hour week and a general change in working conditions.

The federation is now said to be working on a new price list similar to that which recently was advanced for the fine cotton goods workers. A work price schedule, with a price for every job, was made ready by the federation shortly after it was organized, but in most mills it was rejected.

Resulted in Increases

Both moves on the part of the woolen and worsted workers' union, however, are said to have resulted in increases in wages.

The announcement of the proposed 10 per cent increase in wages and decrease in machine load, which first came from Francis J. Gorman, president of the U. T. W. A. in Washington, is said to have shown that the union intended to revert back to the old policy of "flat demands" which had been made secondary during the past year of the reign of Thomas F. McMahon, former president, who recently became Rhode Island's labor commissioner.

It was the McMahon plan to seek adoption of price lists, bringing the low wages up to the high ones in the same classifications, and then when this was completed make a drive for "flat increases" for all in that branch of the industry.

The McMahon followers acted in accordance with the theory that flat increases continued to keep the wage differentials which resulted in unfair competition for manufacturers.

Because of these many complications, which are expected to result from the incompleteness of the membership campaigns and what program the divisions desire on the wage question—"flat increases" or the "price list"—the announcement made by Mr. Gorman is not causing much anxiety yet in the New England mills, it was said.

Seeking Rise

It was further stated that the fact that the woolen and worsted union leaders are still working for the adoption of their 20 per cent wage increase schedule and the "Dyers and Finishers" are seeking signed agreements with employers in this section, that these matters must be straightened out before the U. T. W. A. will be in a position to complete its latest industrial improvement program.

The latter Federation officers say that they are concerned in organizing the New England dye house and bleacheries and finishing plants in order to protect the workers in similar plants in New York and New Jersey, who are employed under conditions provided in contracts signed by the union and the management.

These matters are expected to be cleared up by the federation heads at the next meeting of the excutive council of the U. T. W. A. to be held in March.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Ile de France	Feb. 20	Plymouth	Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm		Feb. 20, 8:00	am
Manhattan	Feb. 24	Plymouth	Mar. 2	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm		Feb. 24, 8:00	am
*Queen Mary	Feb. 24	Cherbourg	Mar. 1	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm		Feb. 24, 6:00	am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb 25, 4:00 pm		Feb 25, 7:30	pm	
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb 27, 4:00 pm		Feb 27, 7:30	pm	

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm		Feb. 22, 7:30	pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm		Mar. 1, 7:30	pm

*Letter mails only specially addressed.

Chestnut Hill Wins Campaign to Keep Own Post Office

Chestnut Hill will continue to have a postoffice of its own instead of being served from West Newton, as had been proposed, it was announced this morning by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague following receipt of a message from Washington.

Some time ago, Mr. Tague explained, there was a movement on foot to transfer the business of the Chestnut Hill office to West Newton. But several prominent citizens of Massachusetts, including Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, protested against the change to the Postmaster General in Washington, and a petition signed by 500 Chestnut Hill residents was also addressed to him.

As a result of these protests, Mr. Tague was notified this morning that Chestnut Hill would retain its own post office.

Bangor to New York By Air in 4 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 19—Passengers may leave Bangor at 4:23 p. m. and arrive in New York at 8:30 under a new schedule just put into effect by the Boston-Maine Airways, which provides for direct connections at Boston with the American Airways 6:10 plane for New York and the West.

The afternoon trip from Boston to Bangor is also scheduled rather later, giving passengers more time in Boston. The plane takes off at 2:33 and arrives here at 4:09, with intermediate stops at Portland,

Boston Tax of $42 Is Seen In '37 Unless Budget Is Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

trend of tax collections. These slumped badly in the first two years of the depression and have remained at a relatively low level since. Collections on the 1935 tax levy fell slightly below those of previous years; 1936 figures are not yet complete.

"Since the property tax furnishes three fourths of the city's revenues," says the bureau specifically on this point, "such delinquency is serious in city finances."

Relief Load Is Big Burden

Expanding on its discussion of rising cost of government in Boston, the bureau first emphasizes that the outstanding cause of this higher cost has been the rise in the relief load.

But despite this, non-relief costs have also risen. In school maintenance there has been approved a 10-year increase of $1,400,000. Debt costs have risen 47 per cent. And recent Elevated and traffic tunnel deficits have added to the load.

In its detailed discussion of Mayor Mansfield's budget the bureau declares: "It is probable that at least $5,000,000 will be necessary to finance the welfare department beyond the budget allowance."

Even including that amount, the bureau declares, the budget's allowance for public welfare and soldiers' relief is still $1,077,000 below last year's costs.

There is a net decrease of $494,800 in appropriations in the 1937 budget from actual expenses in 1936 for city maintenance, the bureau reports. These decreases have been brought about by a saving of $943,800 on relief, $400,000 on snow removal, $191,000 in pavings and parks in part enabled by WPA assistance, according to the budget figures.

Main Budget Increases

Chief increases in the Mayor's budget are caused by a new surgical building for the city hospital, additions to the personnel of the police and fire forces, step rate pay increases, and numerous smaller itemized costs.

When the current budget and other municipal costs are considered with the city's debt, the financial picture becomes more serious, the report asserts.

Since 1930 there has been an increase of $34,000,000 in the city's debt which now is $221,335,000.

"Nevertheless, the $34,000,000 increase is extremely serious," the bureau adds.

This rise has been caused by $13,000,000 bonds for the traffic tunnel; large increases in the floating, tax title and metropolitan transit debt; and an additional $8,000,000 in the regular city debt.

"Both the tax rate and debt pictures are dark," the bureau concluded. "City finances reflect little, if any, of the recent economic improvement."

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

that the present campaign for a "closed" primary has been inaugurated.

Although there are only about 40 Democrats in the lower house out of a membership of 248, it is by no means certain the "closed" primary bill will be enacted. First, because in the election of town representative, party plays a small part in small town politics. A town may be overwhelmingly Republican but elect a popular citizen representative although he may be a Democrat. It is this tendency to forget party lines in the small town that may balk attempts of Republican party leaders to put over a "closed" primary law. In the second place, irrespective of party, the "rugged individualism" for which Vermonters are noted rebels somewhat at being forced to "tag" themselves with a party label 90 days before a primary election. There is a proposal, however, to amend the bill so that a town may vote not to have the law apply to election of town representative. That is the sop held out to the smaller towns.

* * *

For the first time this session the vote was along strictly party lines when the joint resolution opposing the President's Supreme Court plan came up for passage in the House. It was adopted 193 to 37. The minority party leaders attempted largely to tone down the wording of the resolution, which as it stands leaves the implication of a "packed court."

Governor Aiken, who pledged cooperation with the Federal Government in his inaugural message, it is said, would be happier if the wording were less frank. Small hope exists, however, that the Senate will change the wording. Such a course, observers agree, would provoke the House and lead to a deadlock. The Senate might be expected to eventually recede from its proposal of amendment.

* * *

Representative Addison Fletcher of Barton, chairman of the committee on temperance, anticipates a favorable report from his committee on the resolution instructing Vermont's delegation in Congress to work for the bill prohibiting interstate advertising of intoxicating liquors. Vermont newspapers are about equally divided. Those carrying liquor advertising naturally are opposing adoption.

Further control of state sale of liquor and a state-motivated drive toward temperance legislation is shown in several measures now before the General Assembly, which have assurance of passage. A course of instruction in the schools on the evils of intemperance and raising of age from 18 to 21, at which a youth may make purchases from state stores, are among the means to the ends proposed.

In the seventh week of the session, the major legislation still lies ahead. Action on the report of the special commission authorized by the Legislature of 1935 to study state finances and taxation still is in abeyance. A similar report on the judiciary system has not yet been presented. Increased appropriation to take care of 2000 additional applicants for old age assistance is another major issue. This has the governor's endorsement. No opposition is expected but the means for raising a total of $375,000 for old age assistance is open to considerable controversy. At present approximately 4000 aged are receiving assistance and the state appropriates $250,000 which is matched by the Federal Government.

One of the major problems yet to come before the Legislature has to do with public welfare. A building program for state institutions amounting to more than $900,000 has been recommended by the Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy C. Dale. A joint senate and house committee is now investigating the construction needs of the state institutions and also the administration of the Industrial School at Vergennes, the State Prison at Windsor, the state hospital and insane asylum at Waterbury and the House of Correction for Women at Rutland.

Governor Aiken is particularly interested in these problems and is insisting on a comprehensive report on conditions before the General Assembly adjourns.

Government Employees May Get Wage Increase

Pay increases for more than 1000 federal employees in Massachusetts, including 240 in Boston, may result if an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, filed by Congressman William P. Connery of Lynn, Mass., is passed.

The amendment provides for an increase of $725,740 in the appropriation, in order to increase the pay of workers in the custodial service in Federal and Post Office buildings.

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Required Audits Of City Accounts Favored in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 19 (AP)—Compulsory audits of municipal accounts as a "contribution to the restoration of good government" are favored by State Assessor Frank Holley. Mr. Holley joined with State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford, Senator Roy Hussey, City Solicitor William E. Cole of Bangor, George A. Arnold, Auburn treasurer, and others yesterday in support of a bill requiring audits by auditors or public accountants approved by the state auditing department. Mr. Cole and Mr. Hayford were among several who favored annual rather than triennial audits as sought in the bill.

There were no opponents. The bill was heard by the legal affairs committee. It would not apply to municipalities whose charters made specific provision for audits.

Mr. Holley said the audits were necessary to "help train officials to keep their books right; to prevent fraud in public office, and to stimulate officials to a higher sense of duty because of their realization that the audit would be made."

Both Mr. Holley and Mr. Hayford cited instances in which shortages had been "discovered" in recent years in municipal accounts which, they indicated, might have been avoided if audits had been made regularly.

One in every four audits in towns which have accepted the state accounting system, Mr. Hayford said, showed shortages, most of them of small amounts due to lax administration by officials.

Mr. Cole said he did not regard the proposed legislation as a move toward "centralized government but protection."

Mr. Arnold favored a "detailed" audit rather than a mere "balancing of accounts." The Auburn accounting system and management, directed by Mr. Arnold, was praised by Auditor Hayford as among the best in the nation. Others who supported the bill were Representatives Phineas F. Ellis of Castle Hill, Carl Seabury of Yarmouth, and Frank H. Tabbut of Columbia Falls.

A bill establishing the Calais school district was supported before the same committee by Senator Clarence B. Beckett of Washington County. He described it as a move to "help straighten out a serious condition" which had its inception, in part, in the destruction by fire of a school in 1935. There was no opposition.

Bills for reorganization of the towns of Mayfield and Freeman were supported by residents of those towns. There was no opposition to either.

N. H. to Poll Towns On Plan to Change State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19—The New Hampshire Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of a resolution whereby voters of the state will decide at elections on Tuesday, March 9—"town meeting day"—whether a constitutional convention shall be called.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy is one of the chief backers of the move for the reconvening of the constitutional convention. When the Supreme Court informally ruled that it would not be constitutional to employ the method of making loans to industries out of relief funds as provided in an administration bill, Governor Murphy declared that it would be good policy to call a convention to change the state constitution to permit such legislation.

Now the Secretary of State will notify the selectmen in towns that the question "Is it expedient to alter the Constitution?" will appear on all town meeting warrants. The cities of Berlin, Laconia, and Somersworth will be having regular city elections at which their citizens may vote on the question. Special elections will be called in the other eight cities of the State.

Results of the vote on the question must be reported to the Secretary of State not later than March 29.

Boston Greets Dated Pork Chop

The dated pork chop has arrived—although the customer must figure out the actual date himself after noting the brand name rubber-stamped on the pork.

The figuring process is easy though—consisting simply of subtracting one from the day of the month indicated by the calendar.

The only large pork packing house in New England—a Cambridge firm and its Springfield affiliates—have initiated the new system, according to "Industry," the monthly publication of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Hogs are purchased by the buyers of these concerns in the corn belt, and shipped east alive. Consignments are dressed daily and delivered to all dealers within 24 hours, with the brand name stamped on them conspicuously.

Snow Fund Used For Sanding Ice

Massachusetts motorists, who have seen scarcely a flake of snow this winter, blinked their eyes today at the State Highway Division's report revealing $268,279 of the annual snow removal appropriation had already been expended, or only some $60,000 less than the severe winter of 1935-36.

Highway officials rushed to explain that the figure was not a typographical error, but a statement of fact. True, there has been little if any snow all over the State, they admitted. But there has been plenty of ice, they added. And the sanding of roads to make them safe, sometimes three to four times a day in western Massachusetts, has taken up the appropriations usually allotted to snow removal, the division reported.

Leaders of Their Race

Chiefs of Two New England Tribes

Matahga of the Mohegans — William Neptune of the Passamaquoddies

Maine Indians Up-to-Date, Name 'Travel-Pageants' Chief

"The most Indian Indians in New England," the Passamaquoddy branch of the Abenakis, or "dwellers in the dawn country," have named William Neptune their "Chief of Travel and Pageants." For although living to themselves perhaps more than any of the surviving Indian groups in this part of the country, they are doing more to carry their legends and customs to white men's gatherings than are all the rest.

With full-bloods the rule, rather than the exception among them, these Indians now travel and play county fairs and other exhibitions, staging genuine ceremonials before the crowds.

Soon after the arrival of white settlers, one branch of the Abenakis, feeling the thrust of the new civilization, decided to make one long step back into the safety of the hinterland. They stalked off to the north, finally settling by the St. Francis river in Quebec over 200 years ago, where, known as the St. Francis Indians today, these pure Abenakis still live at their village of Odanak.

Another branch of the same tribe remained in "Acadie" until recurrent waves of pressure from the white newcomers forced them in two groups to the edge of the Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay, names they now bear. The total number of these two divisions of the surviving Abenakis in the United States is about 1000.

Although for generations it has been the custom for both Penobscots and Passamaquoddies to go to summer resorts to sell the sweet grass baskets they make during the winter, it was a new venture for them when the Plymouth Tercentenary Committee invited them to come to Plymouth and set up a realistic Indian encampment—as it would have appeared at about 1620.

Arriving to find no accomodations ready for them, the Penobscots wasted no time in trekking back to Maine, but the Passamaquoddies stuck it out until army tents arrived and a camp was established. When the tercentenary was in progress they gave their ceremonial dances and sold their handiwork.

That was what gave them the idea of following the country fairs and of appointing Chief William Neptune—who also collects the annual sum due them as wards of the state of Maine—as director of these profitable travels.

Both Passamaquoddies and Penobscots live up to the idea of Indians held by the boys and girls of Maine summer camps—and so are very satisfactory groups to visit. They have their gay costumes, their ceremonial pageants, their canoe trips and picnics and their firelight story hours.

400 Other N. E. Indians

Apart from these Abenakis, who remain distinctly Indian—although a number of them served during the World War in spite of being only nominal citizens, denied the vote as being wards of the State—there are some 400 other Indians scattered in small groups through New England. Almost all of these have been more or less absorbed by the white settlements near which they live and are of decidedly mixed blood.

There are a few so-called Mashpee Indians on Cape Cod, whose history is interwoven with their Little Church in the Woods built by Richard Bourne in 1686 after he had set aside a strip of marshy land, called Marshpee, for them. Because the overseers appointed over them by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts refused to let them attend their own church or school or to permit them to cut timber on their own lands—though whites were permitted to do so—these Mashpees finally rebelled in 1830, and in 1870 became citizens of the land in which they were born. Their little church still stands in spite of the active knives of visiting souvenir hunters.

Across from Cape Cod, on the tip of Martha's Vineyard, live the Gay Head Indians, a sturdy, seafaring group, with several members in the Coast Guard. They are proud of the Shield of Honor presented to them by Gov. Samuel McCall during the third Liberty Loan drive because their village of Gay Head was chosen as the city or town having the largest percentage of its population enlisted in the armed forces of the United States.

At the time of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 some straggling Narragansetts in Rhode Island, wishing to be recognized as a tribe, gathered scattered relatives together, and now once more have a tribal organization. They own little more land than the few acres surrounding their church.

Full Merit System Outlined in Bill For Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Provisions for establishing a state merit system in the proposed department of finance and control were incorporated in a bill turned over today by the reorganization commission to the Connecticut General Assembly.

The measure, the second submitted this week by the commission, assigned the function of administering the system to a personnel division headed by a personnel director.

The 64-page bill provides that "all appointments to and promotions in positions in the state service shall be made only according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which shall be competitive."

The personnel director would be appointed from a list of eligible persons by the commissioner of finance and control. He would receive $7500 annually, and may be removed from office "upon not less than 10 days' notice in writing, by said commissioner, for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty."

A special examining board would be required to conduct examinations to determine a list of candidates eligible for appointment as director.

Under the measure the director must be a person "skilled in personnel administration and thoroughly familiar with the principles and experienced in the methods and techniques of personnel administration recognized, accepted and employed by those in charge of employment and work for large public and private employers."

An advisory personnel committee would advise and assist the director.

N. H. School Gains In Cost and Pupils Shown Since 1902

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19—Growth of education in New Hampshire is shown in figures made public recently by James N. Pringle, state commissioner of education. In 35 years, both the number of pupils and the amount spent on each one has increased, his statement disclosed.

In 1902, there were only 55,489 children attending the public schools; today there are 72,375. Also in 1902, when the one-room country schoolhouse was still in vogue, the average sum spent on each pupil was $21; today, New Hampshire pays $101 a year for this purpose.

Part of the growth is due to the fact children now remain in school longer. The number of high schools has more than doubled, rising from 40 to 89.

Pedestrians Share in Blame For Highway Toll in Maine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 19—Failure of pedestrians to exercise the simplest common-sense precautions for their own safety, drunken driving and speed contributed to this State's failure to reduce its highway fatality toll for 1936 below the figure of 217 established in the previous year, according to the annual report of the Maine Highway Safety Committee today.

With 62 pedestrians involved in road fatalities, or 28.5 per cent of the total road toll for 1936, Maine has mapped its 1937 safety campaign to concentrate upon educating pedestrians to face oncoming traffic, to wear light-colored clothing when walking along the roads at night and to use sidewalk facilities wherever they are provided.

Further hazards for the motorists were provided by school children who walked three and four abreast along the roadsides and dashed out from behind parked cars with complete disregard of safety education going on within the classrooms. A minor portion of the pedestrian trouble was attributed to the State's failure to provide adequate pedestrian paths and to clear sidewalks of snow in many rural districts.

Drunken Driving Toll

As for drunken driving, which involved 42 fatalities, the safety committee considered this menace one of the most serious problems on the highways, due to the annual addition of hundreds of "quarter-drunks and half-drunks" to the ranks of motorists who are discovering that thousands of drivers who drink are never apprehended.

"Those who are inclined to doubt the seriousness of this matter," said the committee, "should visit a place of amusement, preferably in our rural districts, where cars are necessary for transportation. They should then appreciate the fact that most of those present will attempt to drive their cars home, even though they are quite unfit to descend a stairway safely.

"Then these officials should ask why the communities permitting these places to operate do not police them properly.

"It would seem that the time has come for this state to face the problem of drunken driving squarely that the majority may be protected against the vicious minority of irresponsible drivers."

Safety Gains Reported

Despite the irresponsibility of pedestrians and other contributing factors to last year's motor toll, the Safety Committee found occasion to pat itself on the back for keeping Maine up among the honor states in the country for safety work during the first 11 months of 1936. A poor December cost Maine a coveted place within the leading half-dozen states.

Although Maine, last year, experienced the greatest volume of traffic in the history of the State, the committee explained, it was one of 11 states to show a decrease in motor fatalities for the first 11 months of last year. And on the basis of gasoline consumption, which increased 11 per cent in 1936, Maine was given credit for holding its road fatality figure down to the previous year's total.

In round figures, there were 1.61 fatalities per 1,000,000 gallons of gas consumed in 1936, compared with 1.81 in 1935 and 1.85 for 1933 and 1934.

This improved showing was laid largely to a so-called "official observer system," under which 700 unpaid observers are appointed by the Secretary of State to report infractions of highway rules. Rather than being offended by the operations of "public policing" many motor operators have written in to thank the committee for calling their attention to involuntary violations of road regulations.

Parking Meters Face Legality Test Case In Providence Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19—Formal test of the city's right to use park-o-meters on the public streets will begin in the Providence police court tomorrow morning. Nathan Kaplan, Shawmut street, will be the contestant.

The test, long ago promised, will be the first outward opposition to the machines which were placed in the Market Square area on Feb. 1. The Bureau of Police and Fire has placed 79 machines in this district. It is planned to put 157 other machines in operation in the downtown section on Monday.

Up to last night but $169 had been placed by parkers in the machines, indicating that the large volume of motorists who formerly used the district have shifted to parking lots, garages and other locations.

It is Mr. Kaplan's contention that the city hasn't the right to tax motorists for parking, and he made known to the police that his attorney, Leo Goldberg, will plead not guilty to an illegal parking charge and ask for a bill of particulars when the case is called for hearing.

Mr. Goldberg said that the test case is being brought in the interest of several clients who want to know their rights "regarding park-o-meters." He said that the group may bring a taxpayers' suit against the city after the test case has been heard.

To Address Model League

Payson S. Wild, assistant professor of government at Harvard, has accepted an invitation to address delegates to the Model League of Nations at the opening dinner on Friday evening, March 12. It is expected that he will discuss a subject connected with world peace and the work of the League on this behalf.

Help for Fillers Of Income Blanks Ready on March 1

Beginning March 1, deputy collectors of internal revenue will be stationed in practically all of the larger cities and towns of the State to assist taxpayers in the complicated business of preparing income tax returns for the Government, it was announced today by William M. Welch, collector for Massachusetts.

These deputy collectors for the most part will be located in the post offices in each locality. Detailed information as to times when they will be available may be ascertained by writing to the Federal Building, Boston.

Collector Welch has also announced that organizations having a large number of employees required to file income returns will be given special service by assignment of a deputy to their place of business, if seasonable written requests are made to him.

On the eighth floor of the Federal Building the entire personnel of the collector's office is now engaged in assisting taxpayers in preparing all types of Federal returns—income, social security and other taxes. The regular division offices of the internal revenue bureau at Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford are also prepared to receive all Federal returns.

In the Boston area deputy collectors will be assigned for income tax purposes in the post office buildings in Cambridge, Framingham, Franklin, Marlboro, Milford and Quincy. In Malden, Newton and Waltham they will be assigned to the city halls, while in Natick and Norwood they will be stationed in the town trust companies.

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"Plan your fun by Telephone"
say these winter sports enthusiasts
KATHERINE PECKETT (above) of Peckett's-on-Sugar-Hill, Franconia, N. H.
"Winter sports plans are better made, it seems to me, when made by telephone," says this talented winter sports expert, who is the originator of the 'Ski School' in America. "Snow conditions often make a difference and the telephone wastes no time. It's quick, sure and convenient. I find it so myself when I have occasion to make traveling or other plans. Long distance rates are very reasonable, especially after 7 p. m."

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Wonders of Research: How Silk Wears

Fabric of stockings and dresses tested by Government for color and durability — Gas from factory chimney is arrested and converted into useful and profitable by-product

When the United States Government founded the Bureau of Standards, it was for the purpose of testing articles purchased for government use. Everything from the wearability of public roads to the mileage on tires is tested by the bureau. Now comes information that "mileage" on women's stockings and silk dresses are to be determined as well.

Such things as color fastness, fiber-breaking strength, and aging characteristics, help determine how long one dress will last as compared with another. Using a newly developed machine at the bureau, dress goods can be put through various tests mechanically, comparing them with material of known high quality. From such performance tests arise standards of serviceability.

© Harris & Ewing

Machine and Operator, United States Bureau of Standards

Cloth Undergoes Inspection for Fastness of Dye and Strength of Thread

Air Pollution by Fumes Of Sulphur Prevented

An engineering technique for counteracting air pollution caused by sulphur fumes and other acidic materials in smoke coming from power plant chimneys, was announced by Prof. H. F. Johnstone and A. D. Singh of the University of Illinois.

A million and a half cubic feet of hot, dust-laden gas can be treated every minute by "scrubbers," the investigators told the Symposium on Absorption and Extraction, in session with the American Chemical Society at Columbia University. The scrubbers contain a solvent which removes by absorption 98 per cent of all sulphur dioxide from gasses harboring 0.2 to 0.3 per cent by volume.

This practically amounts to air-conditioning the atmosphere over industrial cities, where such fumes are largely found. "In Europe," Professor Johnstone pointed out, "the recovery of by-product sulphur from waste gases is being accomplished at a profit, while at the same time, noxious gases are eliminated. Three large power stations in England are equipped for the complete elimination of sulphur fumes. However, the cost for complete elimination represents a considerable increase in the total operating expenses."

In order that normal operation of the power station shall continue while the smoke from the stacks is being "scrubbed," large fans and pumps are required. These pull the smoke over the scrubbers or girds made of small wooden laths whose surfaces are kept damp by a liquid smoke solvent.

Odd Devices Used For Farm Irrigation

In an effort to obtain needed moisture at critical periods in crop growth, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering finds farmers inventing many ingenious devices for irrigating small plots. Old auto engines provide power in most instances. Old piping, used lumber and second hand odds and ends have been utilized to build inexpensive watering devices on land not level enough for ditch irrigation.

Insects Studied For Use to Crops

The State of California has an insect collection believed second only to that of the National Museum in Washington, D. C. There are more than 300,000 specimens catalogued; yet according to P. H. Timberlake, associate in entomology at the Citrus Experiment Station, the collection represents only about 10 per cent of the known beneficial varieties in existence. The collection is a part of the University of California's work in studying insects of the world likely to be of value in the State. The introduction of a single insect was responsible for a whole new crop a few years ago—the growing of figs.

Glass Lets in Light And Keeps Out Heat

Technical information from Prague Czechoslovakia, states that a new glass capable of completely separating heat rays from light rays on its surface, and allowing only the light to penetrate, is being tested at the State Glass Institute at Hradec Kralove. It is apparently blue-green in color and promises a wide sphere of usefulness in modern architecture.

Corrosion of Wire In Fencing Considered

How fast does a wire fence rust?

It all depends on what kind of wire, where you live, and how the surface is coated, says the American Society for Testing Materials. Engineers of the society working on problems of iron and steel corrosion are carrying on a country-wide series of atmospheric tests of wire and wire products.

About 11,000 different specimens, including plain wire, barbed wire, wire strand, chain-link and farm fence are under examination. Involved in the tests are about six miles of plain wire, over a mile of barbed, half a mile of strand and about two miles of farm fence.

The research has two major objectives:

1. To obtain engineering data about materials. 2. To assist in establishing national standard specifications for fencing which will afford consumers an adequate guide in purchasing.

The protection of metal against corrosion is one of the largest problems facing industry today. Eventually, it is hoped to develop adequate specifications for metallic coatings.

More Nitrogen Used For Tilling Than Killing

The world's annual capacity for synthetic nitrogen jumped 210,000 metric tons in the past year, and is now estimated at 3,700,000 tons, according to Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti of Columbia University. He attributes the increase to higher agricultural consumption in fertilizers.

"Japan now occupies second place in capacity for nitrogen fixation," says Professor Zanetti. "It is estimated that she can fix 361,000 metric tons a year, compared with 300,000 tons for the United States, Germany, with a capacity of 1,500,000 tons, remains unchallenged in first place.

"The much talked-of manufacture of munitions cannot account, except in a small measure, for this burst in productive activity. Agricultural consumption plays a far more important role. This reached a total of 2,068,000 metric tons, which includes not only synthetic but by-product nitrogen, and Chilean nitrate. Industrial consumption of nitrogen remains but a fraction of the agricultural.

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Spain Held Aid to World Peace Despite Its Civil Violence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Solution of the problem of world peace will be found when "a world community spirit of world citizenship and world patriotism, based on the belief that the ultimate aim of life is to serve man—not nations"—is achieved, in the opinion of Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish diplomatist and statesman.

Mr. de Madariaga was formerly Spanish Ambassador to the United States and to France. Previously he was Minister of Education in Spain, head of the air commission of the Disarmament Conference, and head of the committee discussing the Ethiopian situation in the League of Nations. He is now at work establishing a world peace foundation.

There are present in the world situation today three new complications, Mr. de Madariaga told about 1500 persons who met at Town Hall here Feb. 17 to hear him speak on "Spain and the Peace of Europe." He defined them as first, class war; second, race war, and third, "the morbid, bellicose nationalism inherent in fascism." In comment, he said:

"The situation is made more grave in the new world, in which two new dogmas have appeared; and intolerance is a growing characteristic of both in Europe and America. The tragedy becomes more and more terrible with the expansion of territories in which a man's mind must submit to the thought—or what passes as thought—of his masters. The position of the few liberal democrats that remain is to find out how to remedy the loss of personal liberty; for if there is no liberty, no freedom of thought, there is no western civilization. . . ."

He declared violence to be in the Spanish temperament, and in the prevailing schools of thought. At least three schools of political thought, which may be placed, however, in two categories, were committed, in his view, to violence—anarcho-syndicalism, extreme Marxism and fascism.

Mr. de Madariaga saw fascism and communism as "two different ways of doing the wrong thing."

He continued:

"In the presence of these two movements, democracy faces a long, difficult period of reconstruction, requiring sacrifice and hard thinking. We must realize that democracy is nothing but machinery, and liberty is the spirit that makes it move.

"Our national state no longer suffices to provide the framework for our activities. The world is our community. All the leading minds of our leading nations are members of the community known as the world. The peace of the world is intimately linked up with the individual in his relation to the world community. We must organize on a world basis and gain the collaboration of all world citizens on a higher plane than fascism or communism with as ideal and concrete an organization. . . . If we can organize this program, we will have found the solution to world peace."

Mr. de Magariaga saw Spain as "inherently a country well prepared by nature to contribute to world peace," since, he held, it had finished its imperial cycle and was "in the position of an empire builder retired from business."

In this capacity, he said, the Spanish people could understand and sympathize with the imperial mood in other nations, "for imperialism, in spite of its known vanity, is still an important force in contemporary affairs."

In Spain he found too, a "universalistic tendency which should be a strong element in making world peace possible."

Air Firm Develops New 'Flying Cannon'

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—An airplane engine with an aircraft "cannon" which fires heavy projectiles through the center of the propeller shaft hub is being developed by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation, Sherman H. Fairchild, president, announced Feb. 17.

He said that by eliminating the necessary of synchronizing gunfire with the revolution of the propeller it would be possible to use heavy caliber, rapid fire weapons. The projectiles, he said, are 20 times the weight of ordinary machine gun bullets.

One-Time Slave Of U.S. President Roosevelt's Guest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—William Andrew Johnson, believed to be the only living ex-slave of an American President, spent one of the happiest days of his life Feb. 17 in Washington.

Learning of his existence in Knoxville, Tenn., President Roosevelt had made arrangements through the Secret Service to bring the 79-year-old Negro to Washington. Taken to the White House, which he had never entered before because he was only 7 years old when Andrew Johnson was President, William Andrew sat and chatted with President Roosevelt in the oval room. Then he went on a sightseeing tour, especially to the Lincoln Memorial, met Vice-President Garner, and started home last night.

President Roosevelt's attention in this case was aroused, it was explained at the White House, because of his interest in President Andrew Johnson. He has made a special study of the period, and may consider President Johnson's attempts to tread a middle path between extremes as parallel with his own efforts.

At any rate, it was said on his behalf at the White House yesterday that he was glad to make any direct link with President Johnson's Administration.

The ex-slave's visit to Washington synchronizes with President Roosevelt's apparent intervention into dismissal from the Naval Academy at Annapolis of James L. Johnson, a negro midshipman. After Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, (D), the negro Representative from Illinois, had called the matter to President Roosevelt's attention, a full inquiry was started. It was said at the White House that the President is intent to prevent any "skullduggery" in connection with the first negro midshipman.

Chilean Bills Aim to Save Woods From Fire and Ax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bills are before Congress relating to the forest fire problem, in the conservation of national wealth, and the Minister of Land and Colonization has issued instructions for the strict application of pains and penalties where responsibilities for destruction can be ascertained.

The national conscience has been awakened to the forest-fire peril for several reasons. Tourists in southern Chile, while admiring the scenery of lake and mountain, have expressed disappointment when discussing the forests. The sight of rotting stumps, bare trunks leaning at all angles and charred and blackened survivors covered with parasites and tangled undergrowth, is a misleading introduction to that favored zone of attraction. It is feared, also, that the gradual disappearance of the forests, besides representing commercial losses, may ultimately have an effect on rain absorption, flooding and drainage.

For the present, however, this aspect has only a potential interest. The principal problem today is that affecting the waterways. The tendency to silt up the Bio-Bio river has been increased by the destruction of forests which trapped the fertile rainwash and prevented its access to the streams.

Apart from the value of the timber destroyed by negligence, the wholesale removal of forests brings about climatic changes, ever tending to the desert type.

The Government's proposals are not interpreted as an argument against the extension of the area of land under cultivation, but for the rational exploitation of the national wealth in woodlands; and above all, for obligatory afforestation, preferably with a more useful class of timber tree than that native to the soil. Arguments are appearing against the eucalyptus, which was introduced to Chile only about the middle of the last century, though it is admitted that without this tree, part of the northern and central zone would be as bare as the nitrate regions. It is now being recognized that more valuable, slow-growing timber trees have a poor chance in Chile, unless protected by legislation.

N. Y. C. Pay Cuts Restored

NEW YORK (AP)—Restoration of pay cuts imposed upon city employees in 1933 has been completed as the Board of Estimate unanimously voted to increase the 1937 budget by $4,500,000 to provide for return to the former wage standards.

Action Is Speeded For Uniform Crime Laws in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19—Acting to bring Maryland into harmony with other states which have uniform laws for the control of crime, the Maryland Commission on Interstate Compacts, through its chairman, Herbert R. O'Conor, Attorney General, has placed before the Legislature four bills which it recommends be enacted without change. These measures are similar in scope to those already passed in 17 states and pending in 21 others, and they have been approved by the National Commission of State Governments.

The first bill provides that when a police officer is pursuing a criminal in fresh chase, he may cross state lines and still retain his authority. The second would introduce uniformity in the supervision of out-of-state parolees, thus permitting a paroled criminal to live in any state he chooses, and helping him re-establish himself as a member of society. Maryland and six other states already have such a law, and the present bill would merely strengthen it and extend its scope.

The third measure would simplify the process of extradition, defining the range in which executive authority may be exercised and making this uniform with the law in other states. The fourth recommends that when demanded by authorities in another state, witnesses shall be compelled to be present at the proceedings.

Coughlin Sees Move For Dictatorship

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in a signed article published yesterday in his weekly review, Social Justice, charged President Roosevelt advocated altering the Supreme Court because "he wants to be a dictator."

"The whole Supreme Court issue," the article said, "is an issue between dictatorship and democracy."

Granted that there are not adequate laws to meet the present emergency, . . . it cannot be granted under any consideration that the proper way to meet this situation is to retain the Constitution as it is and to pack the Supreme Court with 'yes men' who are willing to say black is white for the salvation of the New Deal.

"That is not getting rid of the horse and buggy day. That is getting rid of democracy."

Drys Force Issue On Wet Counties In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—It is doubtful whether the dry forces of any state have made a stronger post-repeal fight than has marked the partial retention of prohibition in North Carolina. Steadily the wet forces hammered away at what appeared to be prohibition's last bulwark, in an apparent effort to win this state.

In 1933, they secured the legalization of beer, and in 1935 legislation permitting the raising the alcoholic content of this beverage, together with the passage of a law permitting the sale of domestic wine with no higher percentage of alcohol than comes through natural fermentation.

No greater example of the abuse of legal tolerance exists anywhere. Fortified wines, containing as high as 21 per cent of alcohol, are sold openly. In the closing hours of the 1935 legislative session, a law was rushed through under which nearly one fifth of the state later voted wet.

After two years, the reaction has come, and there has been introduced into the legislature a bill for a statewide referendum to be held Nov. 2, 1937. The question is "liquor for all or liquor for none." That is to say, an adverse vote would dry up the entire state, taking from the wet counties the privilege of engaging in the liquor business, which they now enjoy.

This bill, in line with the inaugural recommendations of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, lifelong dry, was introduced by Mrs. Charles Hutchins, representative from Yancey County, and a half dozen co-sponsors.

Following its introduction, there fell into the House hopper a bill which, if passed, would, without a vote of the people, require the State to go into the distilling business, through the operation of four distilleries, from which liquor would be furnished the counties. Counties would vote, by local option, on whether they wished liquor to be sold in their borders.

A liquor board would be set up, the operation of the distilleries, and the chairman would draw a salary of $6000 a year, with a battery of assistants drawing $25 a day for each day worked.

Thus, the lines are drawn. The wet-dry fight may extend over a long period, with the odds strongly against the passage of the bill requiring the State to manufacture liquor for the counties and the outcome of the referendum bill, sponsored by the dry forces in doubt. There will be a drive to repeal the prohibition law without a vote.

Indian Woman's Bravery Wins Recognition in British Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Indian woman who rescued five others in a blazing cinema in Hyderabad, and a senior shipwright diver who released another diver from a perilous position beneath a ship are among those honored in King George VI's first Honors List.

The woman, Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum, was seated with 44 other women and children in the purdah balcony of the cinema when fire broke out. The only two exits from this reserved balcony were immediately cut off by flames, and in the fluster of the fire the women were forgotten by those below.

Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum, although a purdah woman who must keep herself completely covered in public, immediately stripped herself of her sari and with it lowered five women to the ground.

She was herself too late to descend by the sari and was forced to jump from the balcony. For her bravery Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum has been awarded the M. B. E., which is the fifth class of the Order of the British Empire.

Other Awards for Bravery

Charles Duffin was the senior shipwright diver honored. In great danger from swirling currents, Duffin squeezed himself between two planks which were holding the other diver beneath the H. M. S. Aurora in Portsmouth dockyard and cut through one of the planks, 15 inches by four, with a hand-saw.

Mr. Adrian Trapman, Vice-Consul at Addis Ababa, receives the M. B. E. decoration for his courage in rescuing British and foreign men, women and children from the mob during the riots and looting that followed Emperor Haile Selassie's flight.

Among other deeds of bravery rewarded with the order was that of Inspector George John Adamson of the River Police, Calcutta, and Mr. Cecil Francis Kelly, Assistant River Surveyor, when they beached by hand in the river Hooghly a sinking barge loaded with dynamite and exuding nitroglycerine, then refloated it and sank it properly.

Public Service Recognized

Public service is well represented in the honors list, including the award of the M. B. E. to Mr. Harold Bennett Old, radio engineer of the Nottingham City Police, and the award of the Order of the British Empire to Mrs. Keen, English welfare worker.

Mr. Old is a young amateur radio enthusiast who designed the whole of Nottingham Police Force's radio system, reputed one of the finest in the world. Mrs. Keen is founder and honorary secretary of the North Islington, London, Infant Welfare Center.

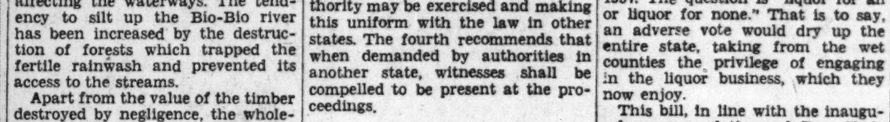
Thomas Cook, M. P. for North Norfolk, has the honor of being, at 34, the youngest knight for 36 years. He is, among other things, the "fireman's M. P.," well known for championing the cause of rural fire brigades. On his estate he maintains a fully equipped brigade for the service of surrounding villages.

Malcolm Stewart, first Comissioner for Special Areas, is no longer plain Mr. Stewart, but Sir Malcolm Stewart. For nearly three years Sir Malcolm was indefatigable in his efforts to bring work to Britain's areas of enforced idleness. He resigned his position toward the end of 1936.

Post Office Site Selected

GRAYLING, Mich.—First post office building site to be purchased with funds provided through appropriation made by the last session of the Congress has been acquired in Grayling, this state, with the payment of $6000 to Nicholas Schjotz. The new post office will stand at the corner of Michigan and Peninsular avenues. The newly acquired Federal lot will be cleared at once for the erection of the $70,000 post office to be begun at once.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	Singing Lady's Musical Play	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	'Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Studio interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Ray Heatherton, baritone	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"Chemistry of Today" anni-
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Talk, "Coast Guard Academy"	"Mexican Caballeros"	versary: speakers
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Rev-	Richard Himber's Orchestra;
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	'Singin' Sam," baritone	ellers, male quartet; piano	Fred Uttal; soloists
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	"Cesare Sodero Directs": so-
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch	cert orchestra	loists; orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel; Fred Mac-	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Ray Gram Swing
9:15 Murray; scene from "The	tra; soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30 Black Legion"; soloists;	"Twin Stars"; Helen Brod-	Court of Human Relations:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45 Ray Paige's Orchestra	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	"Reform of the Federal Ju-	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor	diciary," Sen. Wheeler	'First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:30 Talk, Rep. U. S. Guyer, Kan.	NBC Music Guild award: NBC	Varsity Show: Univ. of Penna.	Network sport program
10:45 "Vocals by Verrill"	Symphony Orchestra	talent; John Held Jr., m. c.	Network sport program
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Happy Felton's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Art Shaw's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45 Art Shaw's Orchestra	Eliza Schallert Previews	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents": juvenile forum.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor, Helen Jepson, soprano.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour, Grange program; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Bellini's "Norma."

2:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Luncheon to Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Islands.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Talk by Viscount Halifax, Chancellor of Oxford, from England.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "International House": forum by foreign students.

3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Folkways of Various Nations."

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Automobiles."

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Eastern-Middle Western colleges debate on consumer's co-operatives.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), National Brotherhood Day: speakers.

5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."

5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the Skies."

6:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), International Horse Show program.

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club": guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Alexander Gray, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: adaptation of "Hamlet," dramatic sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Sheila Barrett; Tom Howard, oloists; chorus; orch.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Circumstantial Evidence," sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Child Labor Amendment," James Roosevelt.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Helen Jepson, soprano; Buck and Bubbles; "Porgy and Bess" group; Lopez's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program; soloists; comedy; orchestra; Betty Jaynes, soprano.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; Benny Leonard; Stepin Fetchit; Susanne Fisher; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address by Herbert Hoover, from Chicago.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Fiesta": Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists.

1:15 WEEI, E. B. Rideout's long-range weather forecast.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Albert Spalding; Frederick Jagel; George M. Cohan; relay from Mt. Vernon.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music of the Theater": soloists; orchestra.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue; organist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carlos Chavez, conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera": Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People" with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse, in "A Celebrated Case."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week": Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

6:30 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour"; recorded classical program.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lebling, commenator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Fires of Spring": dramatization and music.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing": studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra; Grace Moore, soprano.

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Yale Pre-Alumni Day: talk, Dr. James Rowland Angell; glee club.

Christian Science Radiocast

4:30 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Address on Christian Science, readings and music, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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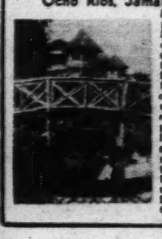

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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This is in response to the hundreds of letters from you--my really true friends. . . It would take a full page in the Monitor to express my deep appreciation for your kind and helpful thoughts and sincere comments to my question, "should we advertise to you?" These responses are an inspiration to me. They are of unquestionable value to The LaSalle. For the loyal friendship you manifest is the greatest asset that an individual or a hotel could have. Our entire personnel cherishes that thought and those of you who are with us while in Chicago will see this reflected as we serve you.

Most gratefully yours,

James Lawrence Lynch
GENERAL MANAGER

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Rates from $2.50 up
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,700,000
Previous day 2,130,650
1937 vol. to date 96,967,750
1936 vol. to date 112,871,055

Steels, Coppers Up 1 to 3 Points In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Buying forces put their weight behind steels and coppers in today's stock market.

U. S. Steel and many others were pushed into new high territory since the depression, with gains of 1 to more than 3 points.

Prominence of the world armaments race, analysts said, was partly responsible for the upswing of selected issues.

A speedy first hour was followed by quiet profit selling. There was an assortment of losers in evidence near the final period. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Steels in Front

Besides "big steel" shares well up in front during the greater part of the proceedings, many at six-year peaks, included Bethlehem, Crucible, National Steel, Gulf States Steel, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, St. Joseph Lead, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson; Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Schenley, Electric Boat, Celanese, and American Zinc.

Inclined to give ground most of the time were Western Union, Montgomery Ward, Deere, American Can, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville and General Motors. Unchanged to a bit ahead were Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, North American, General Electric and Standard Oil of N. J.

Carriers enjoyed an upward flurry following publication of last week's freight loadings total disclosing a more than seasonal advance.

Revival of some of the old-time "war babies" among the steels, coppers and rubbers helped to cheer boardroom contingents.

With export copper and other metals soaring to new heights for the past several years brokers reported speculative participation in commodity stocks has recently attained large proportions.

Bonds Are Firmer

The bond market edged quietly forward today.

Gains of fractions to around a point were scored by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Shell Union Oil 3½s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Frisco 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Loew's 3½s, Erie 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¼s and Anaconda 4½s.

Down slightly were American Telephone 3¼s, North Western 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Utility Power & Light 5s.

United States Government issues were irregular with limited gains in the 2½s of 1959 and the 3s of 1955 contrasting with small declines in 3½s of 1946 and the 2¾s.

In the foreign list small advances were predominant with South American issues to the fore. German 7s and Rome 6½s yielded a little.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Beech-Nut Packing	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 5
Con Invest Trust	50c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 16
Talcott (James) Inc	5½% pf pf		66¾c	.. Apr. 1 Mar. 15
Accumulated				
Engin P S $5 pf	$3.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do $5.50 pf	$4.12½	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do $6 pf	$4.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Peoples W&G Co cum pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
U S Leather pr pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Utah P&L C $6 pf	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do $7 pf	87½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Reduced				
Pioneer gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Resumed				
Royal Typewriter	75c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Irregular				
Emp Capwell Corp	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Stand Oil of Neb	25c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 4
Talcott (James)	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Increased				
Ex-Cell-O Aircraft & Tool Co	20c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Regular				
Affiliated Fd Inc	15c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
American Cigarette & Cig Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Beech-Nut Pckg Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Canada Perman't Mtge Corp (Tr'to,Ont)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chesebrough	$1	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 5
Churngold Corp	30c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 2
City Auto Stamping Co	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Climax Molybden'm	30c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Com'l Invest Tr	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do $4.25 pf	$1.06¼	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Consol Investment Tr (Boston, Mass)	30c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 16
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Empire Pwr pf	50c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do cum pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Great West'n Electro Ch pf	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Inter'l Harvester	62½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Irving Oil Co, Ltd, 6% pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Johns-Manville	75c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Lily-Tulip Cup	37½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
McKesson & R pf	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Mock Judson Voeh	15c	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat Dairy Prod	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do pf, A & B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
New Bedf Cordage	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do B	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
N Y Transit Co	15c	S	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ont Silknit, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Reynolds (RJ) Tob	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do B	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Robertson (H H)	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Royal Typewr pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Straw & Cl 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Swift & Co	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Talcott (James) partic pf	5½% 68¾c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Texas Gulf Sulph	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Tile Roof 42 pf A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Tyer Rubb 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Un-Carr Fastener	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Do pf	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Un G & El 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
U S Foil Co, A	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do B	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Veeder-Root, Inc	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Wolv Tube 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19

Holiday Closings In U. S. Markets

By the Associated Press

New York

All securities and commodities markets throughout the United States will remain closed Monday, Washington's Birthday, with the exception of various livestock markets. European and Canadian markets will be open as usual.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	79½	79	79½	+ ¾
19	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	52	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28⅝	25¼	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
36	32⅝	Addresso-Mul (1)	1	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	6	76	75¾	76	
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	13	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Allegh Corp	280	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	56½	56½	56½	—1½
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	9	58	56¼	56¼	—1
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	1	58	58	58	Feb 18
52⅛	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	11	51¾	51	51	+ ⅞
41½	26⅝	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	20	39¼	38½	38¾	+ ¾
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	3	236	233	236	+2¾
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.50g)	8	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+1
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	38	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	4	82½	82½	82¾	Feb 18
83½	73	½Allis Chalm (1½a)	41	74⅛	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	—1⅛
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	29	7	6½	6½	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb 15
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	5	109	109	109	—1
101½	83	Am Ac Chem (4e)	10	92½	91¾	92½	+ ½
41⅜	37¼	Am Bank N (1.40e)	22	37½	36⅝	37	— ⅛
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	10	80¼	79	79	—1¾
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	24	108½	107¼	107⅜	—1⅝
174	165	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	165	165	Feb 18
71	56	Am Car & Fd	20	67¾	67	67⅞	+ ⅝
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	4	102	100	102	2
87⅞	72	Am Chain (4e)	12	86½	85	86	
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	128	128	128	—2
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
23	13¾	Am Colortype	35	22¼	21½	21½	+ ¼
29⅞	26⅝	Am Com Alc (.50e)	28	28	27½	27½	
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	21	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
17	10	Am Europ'n Sec	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	Feb 18
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	325	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	13	56½	54	56½	+2
58⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	1 9	66⅞	64	66⅞	+1⅞
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	31	36¾	34¾	36½	+1½
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	4	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	27	8½	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	8	42⅞	42½	42⅝	
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
4¼	2½	Am Ice	5	4	4	4	
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (2e)	4	26½	26	26	— ½
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	5	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	10	56	55½	55½	
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	120⅛	120	120	—1
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	15	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	
13⅜	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
66½	50½	Am Metal	79	66⅛	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅞
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73¾	73¼	73¾	Feb 17
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	196	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
87⅛	77½	Am P & L pf (6)	6	78½	78	78¼	— ¾
72¼	64½	Am P & L (5)	11	65½	64⅞	65¼	— ¼
29¼	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	68	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	197	37⅝	37	37⅞	+1⅜
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	32¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
28	23½	Am Seating (2½ge)	54	28¾	27⅞	28⅜	+1
98⅜	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	97	95¼	91	93	+6
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	147	147	147	—2⅞
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	23	106⅜	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
3⅞	3½	Am Smelt rts	81	5	4⅛	5	+1⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	2	65	65	65	
73¼	59½	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	21	66¼	65	65⅞	+ ⅛
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
56⅞	51⅞	Am Sugar (2)	6	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	5	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
187	176½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	178¼	176⅜	177⅞	+1⅜
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	6	94	94	94	— ¾
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	24	96	95¼	95½	— ⅞
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	148¾	148¾	148¾	Feb 16
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	43	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	64	26¾	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Feb 18
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	16	13½	12¾	12⅞	
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	27	78⅜	77¼	77¾	+ ⅝
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	9	7½	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
16⅜	6¾	Am Zinc	289	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ¾
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	120	125	Feb 17
65	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	23	67	66	67	+3
59	52½	Anaconda (1¼e)	488	61½	59⅞	61⅜	+2⅜
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	3	92⅞	92	92⅞	+2⅜
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	8	22⅜	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	9	35¼	34½	35¼	+1¼
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	12	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	4	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	Feb 18
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	99	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
9⅝	8¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+1
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100¾	100	100	Feb 16
69	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	21	69¼	68¼	69½	+ ¾
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	5	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	9	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
97¼	97¼	Artloom pf (7e)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Feb 18
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	16	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50¾	Asso. Invest (2a)	9	57½	57½	57½	
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	106	106	106	
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	23	75¾	74¼	74⅞	+ ⅜
104	101	Atchison pf(5)	5	101½	101	101½	—
51¾	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	27	50	49	49	
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 17
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb 17
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	96	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ¾
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	28	18⅛	17⅞	18	+
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	2	85	85	85	
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	16	16	16	
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	4	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	4	8½	8¼	8¼	—
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	24	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	38	9½	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	28	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	115⅞	115	115	Feb 17
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	1	115	114¾	115	+ ¼
27¼	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	325	28½	27½	28⅛	+1⅛
40¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	59	42	40½	41½	+1½
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½e)	1	44	44	44	Feb 17
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	225	39¾	37½	39¾	+2½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	6	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
15	10	Barnsdall (1)	104	32¾	31½	31⅞	— ⅜
20¼	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	4	27½	27	27	— ¼
103½	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.40e)		85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	22	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	17	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58½	58	58½	+ ¾
91¾	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	195	92½	90	92⅜	+1¼
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
69⅜	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Feb 17
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	1	35½	35¼	35½	
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	20	27½	26¾	26¾	
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	21	44	43	43⅝	+ ¼
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	8	47¾	46½	47⅜	+ ⅛
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	14	27¼	27	27¼	
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	5	82½	81½	81¾	—1⅛
10⅞	8¾	Boston & Maine	12	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	5	3¾	3⅞	3¾	+ ¼
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	90	21⅛	20½	21½	+1⅜
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	14	57	56	56	— ⅞
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	52¼	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	45½	45	45	Feb 18
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
38½	34⅛	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	36½	36	36½	Feb 17
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	13	48½	47	48	— ½
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101¼	100½	100½	Feb 17
52⅜	47¾	Brk Un Gas (3)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1
50	47⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¼	49¾	49⅜	+ ⅜
24½	20¼	Bruns-Balke Col	6	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	15	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	64	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	85	85	85	Feb 18
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	78	12⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
22⅞	19⅛	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	8	61½	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	31¾	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	9	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
39	27	Bush Term db	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
17½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	13	34½	33¾	34	
8⅜	5¾	Butler Cop & Z (.05e)	43	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	11	30⅜	29⅝	29¾	
31	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	19	31½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜

—C—

48¼	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	1	44⅜	44	44	— ½
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	313	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (.40e)	120	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	4	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	22	29¾	28⅝	29	
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	67	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
61½	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59	59	59	Feb 17
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Feb 18
8	7	Carr & Gen (.25e)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
138	126	Case (J I) (4e)	3	167	165½	165½	—3½
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	8	99¼	97¾	98	— ⅜
87⅝	79½	Celanese (1½ge)	259	35⅝	33⅞	35¼	+1⅞
111½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	111½	110¾	111½	+ ½
47¼	36½	Celotex Corp	21	47½	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1½a)	2	34¼	34	34	
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	44	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	37½	Central of NJ	9	41	40	40	— 1
24⅜	17⅞	Cent Viol Sug	2	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 17
75⅝	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	57	74	72½	74	+2¼
23⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	44	21⅜	21	21¼	— ¼
25⅜	20¾	Champ P & P (¼g)	6	45	44½	45	—1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63⅛	Ches & O (2.80a)	14	66½	65¾	66	+ ⅛
89⅝	83	Chesb Corp (3)	4	85¾	85½	85½	— ¾
3⅛	2¾	Chi & East Ill	15	4½	4¼	4⅜	
13½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	16	12¾	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Chi & North Western	28	6½	5¾	5¾	
19½	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	18	19¾	18¼	18¾	—1¼
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	48	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	62	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	30¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
2⅝	2	Chi M StP&P	43	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	159	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	66	65⅝	66	
3	2¼	Chi R&P	88	3¾	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5¾	Chi R&P 6% pf	54	8⅝	8	8	
10	6¾	Chi R&P 7% pf	45	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
22½	20⅜	Chi Cot Oil	7	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
15⅝	12⅛	Childs Co	8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
138¼	116⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	50	133	131	131½	
21⅝	18⅞	City I&P (2)	12	21⅜	21	21¼	
10⅜	9	City Stores	5	9½	9⅜	9½	
38½	32⅛	Clark Eq (1.60a)	4	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40⅜	35	Cley Gr Brnz (2½e)	6	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	5	95	94	94	—1
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	135	134	134⅞	Feb 16
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½g)	69	21½	21	21⅜	+ ¼
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	
62⅝	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	6	60	58½	58⅝	— ⅝
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	13	49	47¾	48	—1¼
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	162	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Feb 18
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92	92	92	Feb 17
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	9	37	36⅜	36½	—1
48¼	42	Colum Pic pf ‡2¾)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	119	118	118	—1⅜
69¼	64⅜	Com Credit (4a)	29	64⅞	63½	63¾	— ⅞
114	108	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Feb 18
80¼	72¼	Com Inv Tr (4a)	9	73½	73⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Generally Higher—Curb Market Up in Most Divisions •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

15 4¼s '47-52	119.23	119.23	119.23
15 2¼s '43-46	108.14	108.13	108.14
86 4s '44-54	114.10	114.8	114.8
7 4s '44-56 reg	114.6	114.6	114.6
12 3¾s '46-56 reg	112.30	112.30	112.30
43 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	107.26	107.26	107.26
17 CRI & P 4½s '52A	24½	24	24
11 CRI & P 4½s '52A	22	21½	22
128 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	15⅞	15¼	15¾
78 C R I & P 4s '88	42	42¼	42¾
39 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	24¾	24	24
48 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	22	21½	21½
13 C T Hte & SE 1g 5s '60	99¾	99	99¾
6 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	91	90½	91
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	113½	110½	113½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106½	107
16 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	103	102¾	103
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	105	105	105
4 Childs Co 5s '43	91¾	91¼	91¾
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	40	40	40
53 Cinn Gas & E 3½s '66	102½	102½	102½
1 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	104	104	104
45 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96½	96⅝	96⅝
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108¼	108½
18 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	112	111⅝	112
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	106⅝	107
10 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	104¼	103⅞	104¼
3 Col F & I 5s '70	94¼	96½	94¼
7 Col & So 4½s '80	73¾	73¼	73¾
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104½	104½
Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103½	104
2 Col Hock V 4s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
26 Coml Credit 3¼s '51	99⅝	99½	99½
27 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Comn Rlty Pow 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
7 Con Coal Del 5s '60	66	65½	65½
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105⅛	105¼
57 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	104	104¼
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106Z
16 Con Oil 3¼s '51	105	104⅝	105
17 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103	103⅝
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
3 Crown Cork cv 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Crown Will 6s'51	104Z	104⅝	104⅝
5 Cuba Nq Ry 5½s'42	60	59⅝	60
1 Cuba RR 7½s'36 ct	64¾	64¾	64¾
18 Cuba R R 5s'52	60	69⅛	60
6 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	106	105	105
1 Del & Hud 7½s'43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
75 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
1 Den G&E 5s'51 sta	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 D&R G 4½s'36	36	36	36
72 D&R G 4½s	36	35½	36
17 D&R G West 5s'55	23	22¾	22½
59 D&R G W 5s'55 Asd	22¾	21½	21½
13 D&R G West 5s'78	33	31⅝	32
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	115⅛	115	115
1 Det Ed 4s'65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Det Ed 3½s'66	105	105	105
1 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106⅛	106	106⅛
5 Ed Ill N Y 5s'26	138	138	138
1 Elg JolAE 5s'41	112¼	112¼	112¾
12 El Paso NGAs 4½s'51	104½	104½	104½
10 El Paso NGas 4¾s'46	157	157	157
64 Erie rf 5s'67	87	86	87
49 Erie rf 5s'75	87	86	87
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 Erie gen lien 4s '96	89½	89½	89½
4 Erie cvt 4s '53 A	92¼	92	92
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	119	119	119
5 Fairbanks M 4s '56	103¾	103½	103½
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	17½	17¼	17½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17¾	17½	17½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	80½	80½	80½
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	81½	81	81
3 Gal H & H 5½s '38	99	99	99
5 Gen Cable 4½s '47	106	106	106
32 Gen Mot Acc 3¾s '46	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102¼	102¼	102
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	94½	94	94
1 Ga & Ala con 5s '45	43½	43½	43½
21 Goodrich 4½s'65	101¼	101	101¼
27 Goodrich 4s '71	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	118½	118¼	118¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	114¾	114¼	114½
14 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	108	107¾	108
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	106¼	105½	106¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113½	113½	113½
11 Gt NoNr 4s 46D	125¼	124¼	125
12 Gt Nor 4s 46H	109½	109¼	109½
1 G Bay & W debA	13½	13½	13½
27 Gulf Mob & Nor 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gulf St Ut 4s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Gulf Sta Stl 4½s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Hackens Wat 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
4 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4	97½	97¼	97¼
10 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 Hud Coal 5s 62A	41¾	41¼	41¼
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	83⅞	83½	83½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	34½	34⅛	34⅛
5 Ill Cen rfg 5s'55	102½	102½	102½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	79	78¾	79
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	92¾	92½	92¾
5 Ill Cen col tr 4s'52	91	91	91

Business and Industry

Banks Study Problem of Drop in Commercial Paper Portfolios

Commerce and Finance

Equitable Life Has Record Gain In Assets in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of $168,278,628 in assets was announced by the Equitable Life Assurance Society through Thomas I. Parkinson, president, at the annual meeting here. This is the largest increase in the company's history. Total assets were $1,984,449,584.

As of Dec. 31, 1936, the insurance reserve and all other liabilities were $1,875,657,368. The amount set aside for dividends to policy holders in 1937 is $30,706,780. Unassigned funds, or surplus was $78,085,436. At the end of 1935, surplus was $54,799,089.

During 1936 payments to policyholders were $181,678,305, of which $113,843,197 represented payments to living policyholders in matured endowments, dividends, surrender values and annuities. In 1935, payments were $184,498,188.

Slightly more than $1,000,000,000 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in the five-year period just ended. Premium receipts and consideration for annuities for 1936 totaled $295,841,081. Total income from all sources was $421,720,539, an increase of $9,340,220.

New insurance paid for was $456,240,864, while total insurance in force on Dec. 31 was $6,411,462,887, an increase of $185,176,302 for the year. The mortality rate for 1936 represented a slight improvement over 1935.

Continued increases in assets since Jan. 1, Mr. Parkinson said, brought total assets to more than $2,000,000,000 on Feb. 1. While it took 69 years to reach $1,000,000,000 in assets, only eight additional years were required to attain the doubling of that figure.

Last year marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of group insurance by the Equitable, in commemoration of which new group insurance was written which brought the total in force to the record figure of $1,717,658,306.

Meredith C. Laffey, Charles J. Martin and Vincent S. Welsh were appointed second vice-presidents and Henry Greaves was made treasurer.

Treasury Ledgers Show Per Capita Debt of $267.36

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury ledgers show that if all the nation's 129,000,000 inhabitants pitched in to wipe out the federal debt it would cost them $267.36 each.

The debt, climbing since 1930, now stands at an unprecedented peak of $34,500,000,000. This is about double the figure of the late '20's and almost $8,000,000,000 over the 1919 wartime high.

More than half of the debt is owed to banks, another large chunk to insurance companies and corporations and most of the remainder to individuals.

There is about $2,000,000,000, however, that the Government, in effect, owes to itself. This is represented by obligations held in trust accounts by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Postal Savings System and similar agencies.

Of the remaining $32,500,000,000, banks hold $17,400,000,000, of which $2,400,000,000 is in Federal Reserve banks. Insurance companies and corporations and hundreds of thousands of individuals—the Treasury does not know how many—have the rest.

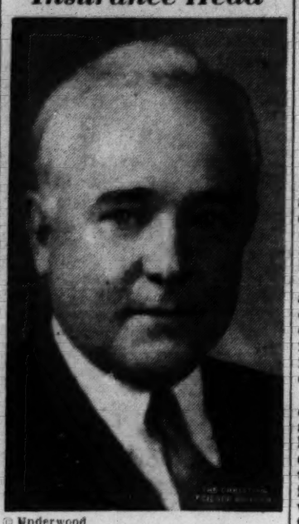
NEW YORK BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS
LOCAL CONNECTICUT STOCKS BOUGHT, SOLD and QUOTED
EARL E. BOND
INCORPORATED
410 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
Established 1932 Telephone 7-5134

LoberBrothers & Co.
Established 1909
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
37 Wall Street New York

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT ETTA M. URQUHART

Insurance Head



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Thomas I. Parkinson
President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society

Excess Reserves Rise $10,000,000 To New 1937 High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported member bank excess reserves climbed $10,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 17 to a 1937 high of $2,190,000,000.

The upturn was traceable largely to a $9,000,000 drop in money in circulation. This money, flowing back to the banks, bolstered the supply of idle funds.

Excess reserves, or loanable funds, will be reduced by about $1,500,000,000 when a 33⅓ per cent increase in deposit reserve requirements ordered by the board is fully effective May 1.

Effects the increase may have on the credit situation generally—and thus on Treasury financing—have been discussed in two recent conferences between Secretary Morgenthau and members of the Reserve Board's open market committee.

Mr. Morgenthau said the committee, which governs Federal Reserve bank policies in the purchase and sale of government securities, would meet with him again next Wednesday.

The Treasury has a $300,000,000 bill maturity March 16 and $502,000,000 of 3 per cent notes maturing April 15.

"We want to do this financing and not disturb the money market," he told his press conference.

"We are in the midst of the change in reserve requirements and we want to borrow money as reasonably as possible and in a manner which will cause as little disturbance as possible.

"Just how to do this is a very difficult problem."

Secretary Morgenthau said it had not yet been determined whether the Treasury would borrow any new money in its March financing.

The board's statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 17 was $2,482,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $22,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-second of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1936 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Such items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment, or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from federal income tax, is not deductible. Interest paid on loans on life insurance policies is deductible provided the amount of the loan is not used for the purposes previously referred to in this paragraph.

Interest paid on behalf of a friend or relative where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable. All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Montreal Curb Seat Sale

MONTREAL—A seat on the Montreal Curb Market sold last week for $29,000, up $4000 from the previous sale. This is the sixth sale of a seat on the Montreal Curb Market this year.

Australia Reports Prosperous Year; Industry Is Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Reacting to conditions abroad, Australian trade showed a pronounced upward tendency throughout the whole of 1936 and the year closed with the money market more buoyant than it has been since the slumping of prices at the end of 1929. In almost every respect it was a "prosperity" year, one of the most gratifying signs of recovery being the appreciation by more than £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) in the capital value of listed stock exchange shares.

Being above all a primary producer, whether of basic metals or agricultural commodities, Australia has necessarily had to wait for recovery overseas for a return of internal improvement. It was not her inability to produce those things which the world wanted which threw her into the slough of the depression, but the drying up of the sources of credit in the United States and Europe. Now that money is again being poured into the markets of the world, Australia is reaping the benefit of the nations' renewed ability to consume—and to pay for that consumption.

Great Britain being Australia's largest market, the expansion of credit there has been of first importance. The recovery in purchasing power following the British Government's sponsoring of the £400,000,000 slum-clearance plan, and its expenditure of £380,000,000 on rearmament has had a marked effect on the restoration of price levels and confidence in Australia.

Demand for Metals

Rearmament has called for base metals in which Australia is rich, and she has been able to participate profitably in this activity. Indeed, the base metal group of shares has shown a phenomenal rise, and, especially toward the end of 1936, trading was active at record high levels. Weekly reports of better trading in Great Britain and the United States pushed prices up almost without a break, and as a corollary did much to revitalize Australia's own heavy industries.

Never has the outlook been so bright for industrial expansion in the eastern states. Millions of pounds will shortly be involved in the establishment of industries for the manufacture of aircraft, paper pulp and aluminum. The Commonwealth Government has done its best in recent months to induce capital into these fields.

Sound Government methods in all states have slowly led to a diminution of deficits, and national budgetary equilibrium is now definitely in sight. This has given investors more confidence. Although state governments remain keen contestants for funds, investors are showing a partiality to private enterprise.

This important swing is proved by the undersubscription of the last three internal loans, the last of which failed at the end of the year by about £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) to reach the expected total of £7,500,000 ($37,500,000) which was underwritten by the Commonwealth Bank.

Inflation Not Wanted

Inflation would not be countenanced by the Federal Government, said Federal Treasurer Casey, who said it should not be thought that the Commonwealth Bank was a financial fairy godmother, and that by waving a wand it could ensure all the financial requirements of the states. There was a definite limit to what could be done by a central bank in promoting healthy economic activity.

Despite the appeal of industrial shares, trading in Commonwealth loans during 1936 was fairly heavy. Prices were lower at the end of the year, which was a reflection of a hardening trend in interest rates.

Another highly gratifying feature of the year was the increase in gold production to more than £10,000,000. New properties are being tapped all over Australia at the moment, and many companies are again able to pay dividends.

Trade squabbles with both the United States and Japan still remain to be composed. They intrude a jarring note into the year's business activity, and although it may take some time to reach a settlement with the United States, a treaty with Japan will be concluded before long. Her absence from the wool sales had an effect on prices, but not as great as was expected. Strangely enough American buyers have stepped into the breach and have been buying briskly all the season.

$46,000,000 to Modernize Port of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Some $36,000,000 has been spent by the city of Philadelphia since 1914 to facilitate the operation of railroads feeding the waterfront, it was stated by G. Coe Farrier, assistant city solicitor, at a recent hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the city's charges that it is the victim of discriminatory freight rates.

If all agreements between the city and the railroads are carried out, Mr. Farrier added, an additional $46,000,000 will be expended in further modernization of the port.

Under the existing rate structure, he declared, some New England ports receive equal or lower rates than does Philadelphia from points 700 to 1000 miles nearer to the latter.

Midland Bank Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Assets of the Midland Bank, Ltd., increased from £563,665,656 at the end of 1935 to £610,257,904 at the end of 1936. Coin, bank notes and balances with the Bank of England totaled £59,380,113 at the end of 1936, compared with £54,803,050 in 1935. Investments totaled £173,447,428 against £154,531,848 in 1935. Advances to customers totaled £211,796,069 against £199,505,365 in 1935. Current, deposit and other accounts totaled £588,671,490, compared with £513,666,906 in 1935.

Problem of Liquidity, Earnings Still Confronts Nation's Banks

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The publication this week of a 50-page brochure on "Changes in Bank Earning Assets," by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association, reported on this page on Tuesday, adds another volume to the growing literature which has recently appeared on the subject. Dealing with the decline in the commercial paper portfolios of commercial banks in the last 13 years, and their replacement with securities, the pamphlet follows rather closely the pattern set by the pamphlet published about a year ago by the New York State Bankers' Association on "Banking Developments in New York State: 1923-1934."

The A. B. A. booklet makes it clear that trends reported for up-state New York are also characteristic of the American banking system as a whole. The New York report said, "Many of our commercial banks have taken on something of the nature of investment trusts."

The A. B. A. report goes further, to say: "Bank earning assets which, between 1923 and 1929 had been largely transformed from a commercial credit to an investment credit basis, have been further transformed from a well-diversified investment basis to a concentration in Federal Government securities."

Decline in Commercial Paper

The A. B. A. report goes more thoroughly than the N. Y. S. B. A. report into the background causes. It points out that between 1923 and 1929 the average "outstandings" of commercial paper in this country shrunk from $834,000,000 to $322,000,000, and the annual production of commercial paper from $2,557,000,000 to $1,029,0000,000, or about 60 per cent.

Meantime "there occurred simultaneously the greatest expansion of financing by stock and bond issues in the history of the nation. The growth of many enterprises had given them a standing marketwise." The automobile business grew up with "an unprecedented development of direct consumer credit through installment sales. . . . The great installment selling movement in this period was new in size rather than character."

In addition the "so-called 'hand-to-mouth buying era made it possible for industry and trade to do a given amount of business with a considerable reduction in volume of borrowing from the banks." And "the spread of chain store systems reduced the volume of commercial paper traditionally created by various wholesale lines and also of borrowing for local retail trade in some districts." The commercial banks, it is implied, merely followed willynilly the financial trends of the times, which led to the purchase of more securities and the making of more capital loans.

For the period 1929-1935 the shift in bank assets into a preponderance of government securities is, naturally, attributed to the evaporation of private credit and the growth of government deficit financing. The "increase in government financing was at first due to the need of covering deficits . . . caused by the depressed condition of business and . . . relief expenditures. Beginning in the fourth year of the depression it was mainly due to the use of Federal Government funds to stimulate economic recovery . . . through loans. The direct effects of this financing upon the condition of the commercial banks were notable. In the period from 1923 through 1932 their holdings of government bonds averaged about 31 per cent of their total investments, whereas from 1933 to 1935 they have averaged over 55 per cent."

Change Here to Stay

Both the A. B. A. report and the New York State Bankers' report accept the fact that, for better or for worse, the change in bank assets is probably here to stay. The former says, "The data in this report seem to justify the conclusion that probably . . . the proportion of commercial bank earning assets which will be invested in securities will continue much higher than before the depression and, while the volume of commercial loans will increase as business recovery advances, it seems unlikely that banks as a whole will soon be able to return to their old practice of having about half their earning assets in commercial loans." The New York report said, "We face an accomplished fact. . . ."

Both reports suggest conclusions. In the A. B. A. report, as our headline said Tuesday, "Banks Are Urged to Go Into Wider Field for Profits." Without making recommendations, the report merely notes that "already there is evidence of a more general application of service charges . . . on checking accounts, an expansion in personal and other small loan activities, increased financing of installment sales, more attention to loans on real estate and of many other types of activity traditionally not considered as a part of strictly commercial banking."

The New York report makes no direct recommendations. It makes the time-worn suggestion that banks look more carefully to the quality of the assets they acquire. It quotes various outside suggestions on how to bring a better adjustment between long-term assets and short-term liabilities. It suggests, among other things, an increase in service charges.

Most Stress on Earnings

It seems surprising, in view of banking history in recent years, that the two reports, particularly the current one, lays so much stress on bank earnings, so little on the soundness of the banking system as a whole. Both devote most of their pages to a statistical documentation of what the first two weeks of March, 1933, made painfully obvious — the risk set up by the gradual conversion of a commercial banking system into an investment and mortgage banking system. Both agree that this condition is likely to continue in the future.

The A. B. A. report limits its gingerly recommendations to those which would revive bank earnings, while the New York report refers only sketchily, and somewhat distrustfully, to the changes in the banking legislation of the last three years, which have on the one hand increased the control powers of the Federal Reserve Board, and on the other hand enlarged the responsibilities of the Reserve banks for the rediscounting of hitherto ineligible bank assets in an emergency.

From the invention of note and deposit banking in the seventeenth century down to this hour, bankers have swung back and forth between the search for earnings and the search for liquidity, without solving the problem. Almost in alternating decades, aided and abetted by the public's alternating taste for credit and for security, they have first built up earning assets and then found that they could not cash them in an emergency. The problem now takes the form of expanding security portfolios. How can these be turned into money when the public wants it en masse? Both reports anticipate that the problem will continue. Neither tackles it.

Problem of Illiquidity

It seems natural, in the light of these reports, that the problem tends to be taken out of bankers' hands by willful statesmen, disrespectful of banking conventions and intent on providing the community with a banking system that does not perennially fall down. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been one answer; the broad expansion of the categories of bank paper eligible for rediscount (convertible into cash in a pinch) at the Reserve Banks is another.

The question was raised recently in a book by a prominent braintruster (Berle & Pederson: Liquid Claims and the National Wealth) which said, "Today the very achievement of the desire for liquidity has set up economics so fragile that a detached student somehow wonders that . . . it can survive at all . . . unless some device can be found to coin the national wealth into money at any given moment of time when a tide of emotion, either of fear or desire, impels many owners to call for their supposed blank claims on civilization. . . ." One angle of the problem was also posited by Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board this week in asking Congress for a continuance of the eligibility of government bonds as backing for the Federal Reserve note.

The problem of liquidity is clearly the outstanding social implication in the rather obvious findings of the bankers. So far the solutions publicly adopted seem to consist in devices which will throw the strain of illiquidity in securities on the Federal Reserve system and the Treasury (through the F. D. I. C.). This presupposes a preliminary collapse in security markets, and a consequent freezing of bank assets, to be thawed out at official discretion and the public's insistence. This is a problem for bankers, and if they do not solve it before the next depression, it will undoubtedly be taken over by high-handed politicians using methods inevitably distasteful to its present trustees.

Baldwin Locomotive Loss $2,163,949

NEW YORK (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, Philadelphia, in a report for 1936 just released, showed consolidated net loss of $2,163,949, against consolidated net loss of $2,119,738 for 1935.

Unfilled orders at the end of the year amouted to $30,531,416 against $6,689,081 at the beginning of the year. It was the largest backlog of locomotive orders since 1930, according to George H. Houston, president.

Operations for the year resulted in a profit of $447,194 before provision for depreciation and interest, compared with $499,416 in the preceding year.

Consolidated sales, exclusive of inter-company transactions, totaled $20,877,735 against $19,462,746 in 1935.

Referring to the court decision of Feb. 4, Mr. Houston said the company will take steps to enable the court to enter a final decree confirming the company's reorganization plan and authorize its consummation.

Brokers Loans Hold Almost Stationary

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $1,009,000,000. Total loans for the week ended Feb. 17 represented an increase of $2,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Distribution of loans compared with the previous week follows:

	This week	Prev. week
In New York City	$936,000,000	$933,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	73,000,000	74,000,000

Union Central Life Assets Rise to New High in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Assets of the Union Central Life Insurance Company in 1936 rose $16,265,105 to a record high figure of $343,035,516, the company reported, while capital, surplus and special reserves amounted to $12,526,496 at the year-end. Surplus increased $450,917, after setting aside a reserve for interest on mortgage loans of $564,521.

Income in 1936 exceeded disbursements by $19,077,019, compared with an excess of $16,088,406 in 1935. There was a decline of about $7,000,000 in policy loans and liens last year, compared with 1935.

The market value of bonds and stocks held on Dec. 31 was $2,577,022 more than their amortized book values. Total insurance in force on Dec. 31 was $1,135,012,778.

Copper, Lead, Zinc Prices Again Rise

By the Associated Press

New York

Prices of leading base metals are soaring to new high levels under further urgent demand attributed to armament preparations. Copper, lead and zinc topped the rising movement.

Duplicating its sharp rise last week, the price of lead was advanced Thursday $5 a ton by leading producers. The new levels are the highest since September, 1929.

Coincident with the soaring advance in lead, export copper shot up to 14.80 cents a pound. This was equivalent to more than 15 cents delivered abroad, or about a cent above the domestic price.

Zinc rose .20 of a cent to the best level in seven years.

Federal Economists Predict a Rise In Business Activity

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Government economists predicted an upward surge in industrial and business activity, which had been interrupted in recent weeks by floods and strikes.

Along with this will come continued improvement in purchasing power of consumers, said the Bureau of Agricultural economics. It forecast strong prices for major farm products in the next few months.

The settlement of maritime, automobile, and plate glass strikes will expand employment and pay rolls, and "large private and Governmental expenditures for rehabilitation of the flood areas will help to stimulate general business in the immediate future," the bureau said.

The possibility of a recession in business later this year was discussed. The bureau said some trade leaders believed buying had moved ahead of consumption and that a natural reaction must follow in some lines. This view was discounted by the bureau, however.

It also mentioned "boom" conditions in some foreign countries, declaring that some observers attributed these booms to rearmament programs.

"A severe slump in business in the affected countries is expected by some observers when rearmament is carried to the point considered desirable or practicable, and government borrowing or credit stimulation for this purpose ceases. At present, however, there are no indications that this climax will be reached in the near future," the economists said.

Business Personals

Waddill Catchings, for several years an executive and director in several amusement and investment companies with which Harrison Williams is identified, has opened offices in the Chrysler Building to engage in private banking. Mr. Catchings has entered into an egreement with Lehman Brothers to resume activities with them, the banking firm announced, and they expect to co-operate in various fields of banking activity.

In furtherance of plans for the expansion and diversification of its production activities, the Arcturus Radio Tube Company of Newark, N. J., announces the election of Clarence A. Earl as President. Mr. Earl was formerly vice president and operating head of Willys-Overland, Inc. Mr. Earl, who is well known in both the radio and automotive industries, succeeds Chester Braselton.

H. Paul Grimm has resigned as president of Pacific Western Oil Corp. It is understood that he will devote his time to private business, probably the producing division of the oil industry. Mr. Grimm is also a director of the corporation and represents the Getty interests on the board of Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Detroit, has promoted Don J. Luty, former chief engineer, to be assistant general manager, and has appointed Norman Saylor to be manager of the Detroit branch, both in the air-conditioning division.

Marvin S. Bandoli, formerly regional manager in the Southwest, has been appointed sales manager of the domestic refrigerating division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, H. W Burritt, vice president in charge of sales, announced.

William H. Driscoll, former vice-president in charge of mechanical equipment with the Thompson-Starrett Co., has been made vice-president in charge of construction of the Carrier Corp., air conditioning manufacturer, of Newark, N. J.

Appointment of Marvin S. Bandoli as sales manager of the domestic refrigeration division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation has been announced by H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales.

Maurice Wertheim has been elected chairman of the board of the Hat Corporation of America Charles B. Wiggin has been appointed chairman of the executive committee. Other officers were re-elected.

Horace O. Wetmore, former treasurer of Marshall Field & Co., has been elected a director and vice-president of Blyth & Co., Inc., investment bankers. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

J. A. Williams, assistant general manager of Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., a division of Curtiss-Wright Corp., was elected a director of Irving Air Chute Co. at annual stockholders meeting.

Edward P. Frost, a member of the New York Curb Exchange since 1921, and William Brown, formerly with Andrews, Posner & Rothschild, have formed Frost & Brown, with offices at 11 Wall Street.

Robert A. Lewis of Boston, who is a member of the Federal Tea Board, has been elected president of the Tea Association of the United States.

Oil Industry Is Urged To Avoid Nationalization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—An appeal to the petroleum industry to establish so impressive a record of public service that it could successfully resist nationalization was made by Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of Indiana before the oil division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here last night. Together with the railroads and public utilities, the oil industry was in the front line trench of private enterprise, he held.

"For these three, as businesses privately owned, the zero hour may be not far distant," he declared. "If they withstand the attack, all industry will be their debtor. If they fail, nothing now in private hands can then feel secure."

Opposes Control

Representative Pettengill proposed that by "cleaning house," the petroleum industry could forestall efforts looking toward the establishment of federal control and regimentation.

"In general it seems plain that industrial statesmanship must do as much as political statesmanship can promise—and more," he continued. "The industry and the oil states must have a record of actual accomplishment in the public interest so impressive that argument for the nationalization of the industry cannot find substantial support.

"Free enterprise is now discredited, not by open advocates of state socialism, but by business men themselves—particularly those in finance. They have done it in two ways—indefensible conduct in their own fields of activity, and, second, by rushing to Washington for special privileges for themselves or legislative handcuffs for their competitors.

"If capitalism is destroyed in this country, it will be chiefly an inside job. It will die in the home of its friends, its death-wound given by its beneficiaries, and not by its foes. A critical examination of the wolves in business is far more necessary than scrutiny of Rexford Guy Tugwell, Norman Thomas or Earl Browder."

Representative Pettengill thought that "the zero hour" of private enterprise in railroads, public utilities or the petroleum industry in America might not be more than 10 years distant.

Oil in Canada

Members of the institute heard from Canadian engineers a description of vast oil reserves in northern Alberta. The report held that at least 100,000,000,000 and possibly 250,000,000,000 barrels of oil were trapped in sands of the Canadian North, and that, while exploitation was not economically possible at present, the reserves held promise of a world supply after more accessible resources had been exhausted.

The Canadian oil sands must be mined, as the oil is too viscous to permit pumping, explained M. W. Ball of Edmonton, Alta., president of the Abasand Oils, Ltd. He said the expense of sinking shafts made the operations too costly to compete with oil wells from which most of the world's supply is obtained at present.

Mortgage Interest Should Not Exceed 4½ P.C., Says Realtor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Home losses of the period just past cannot be permitted to recur, declares Paul E. Stark, newly installed president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Stark said that there is every indication that home construction and all that goes with it will be more active during the coming years than at any previous time in this generation.

The new realtor president calls for lower total monthly carrying charges for home ownership, including interest payments, amortization charges and taxes, as the best safeguard for the country in the new investment and building period ahead.

"The principal cause of the recent epidemic of foreclosures," Mr. Stark said, "and the enormous loss sustained at that time was, briefly stated, this: it cost too much to maintain shelter. It costs too much today. I do not mean that the brick and the lumber and the labor cost too much, although that, too, has been a factor. I mean that interest rates were then, and are now, too high; that the period of amortization was then, and is now, too brief; and that taxes were then, and are now, unfair, unjust and confiscatory. These factors brought about the foreclosure epidemic of 1933. These same factors can again bring catastrophe unless they are destroyed.

"It is my deliberate judgment, and I am speaking now only for myself, that the interest rate for ordinary homes should not exceed 4½ per cent; that the period of amortization should be not less than 30 years and the tax rate not more than 1 per cent."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions. 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1 Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co. Dept. S G-3. Fitchburg, Mass.

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INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors, nationally known guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

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"YOU have beaten the Chinese at copying," writes a customer. Send your favourite suit or sports jacket and we will copy it exactly in any of our John Peel Tweeds. Prices—suit 97/6; jackets 57/6. Particulars and patterns post free. REDMAYNES, 12 Wigton, Cumberland, England

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United States and Canada

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N. Y. C. 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone KIngsbridge 6-2933.

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United States and Canada

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DeLuxe 1935 Fordor Touring Sedan. Only one previous owner; well taken care of and only driven 12,000 miles. White wall tires, safety glass throughout; upholstery has been protected by slip covers since car was purchased; 944 Ford Philco radio, also heater, defroster; and carries the Ford R. & G. guarantee of
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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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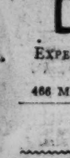
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See Them in Our Suit Dept.
$16.95
Second Floor
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All first quality.
39c dozen
All shades, single or double mesh. Mail or phone orders filled.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

"Malden Sales Days"
GREAT VALUES—REAL BARGAINS
Everything Reduced for This Great Event
"The Apparel Shop That's on the Square"
Baker Clothing Company
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MALDEN
(Continued)

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

Don't Wait
If You Need Furniture
Buy Now!
SAVE 10 to 40%
during our great
FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

BARNEY'S
397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
Meats and Groceries

The Best in Meats and Canned Foods
SIDELINGER'S MARKET
519 Main Street Malden

Books, Gifts
Stationery
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 6311

OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Used Fur Coats Made into Fur Capes at
WESSELL FUR SHOP
We Also Make Scarfs
Cloth Coats Cleaned and Relined
NO TELEPHONE
488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 Highland Ave.
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2498
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones.

CHICK'S
ELM LODGE SERVICE STATION
Pleasant St., Near Highland Ave.
"Thoughtful Care of Your Car Is Our Specialty"
Expert Greasing
Tire Repairing
Tel. MALden 5424
Esso

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

ROCHFORD MOTORS
364 BOSTON AVE.
Jenney Gasoline—Oils
Tire and Battery Service
Accessories—Repairs
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 0590

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

MELROSE

Try Our
New Lubritorium
Amoco Service Station
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

1882 WHETTON'S 1937
Lynn and Diesel Oil Burners
COAL—FUEL OILS—COKE
904 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0967

Telephone Needham 1205
"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINES AND OILS — BATTERIES, LEE TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy — Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

W. T. ALMY
WM. D. HOYT *Optometrists*
J. F. ARSENAULT
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass. Phone 2612

PARSON'S LAUNDRY CO.
INCORPORATED
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Smart Clothes for Women

NEWBURYPORT

"PAGE" *The Insurance Man*
Every Kind of INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
RESIDENTIAL and INDUSTRIAL PLANTS and SPACE
21 Pleasant Street Tel. 1686-W

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mid. 4203
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Products
The Paint Shop
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
288 Center Street Newton North 8480

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

NEWTON—West Newton

LOUIS' BEAUTY SALON
1357 Washington St. Wes. New. 2568
5th Anniversary Special
Our Regular $7 and $8
Distinctive Permanent Waves, $5 and $6
By popular demand extended to Mar. 15

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 93 Union Street
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEWTONVILLE

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
284 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut Street, Newtonville

Saunders Shops
234 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2300

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7360
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0041
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS Mid. 0244
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
Courteous Service

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets, Window Caulking
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

JOANNA WIGDER
Millinery and Yarn Shop
Hand Knitted Dresses Made to Your Measure at Reasonable Prices
893 WASHINGTON STREET

NORWOOD

FEBRUARY SALE
Values That May Not Return for Years
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington St. Nor. 1132

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0784

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Introductory offer to Monitor Readers
50c for greasing any car with a change of oil
(Either Mobil or Lubrite)
705 NORTH STREET DIAL 2-1219

E. F. FISH BAKERY
DATE FILLED COOKIES
OATMEAL BREAD
Hot Cross Buns
Wednesday and Friday
289 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A service for every household.
DIAL 6493

JACK ROSE INC.
February Clearance Sale
of
WALLPAPERS
73 WEST STREET DIAL 3667

Switch
to
DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal & Oil Co.
INCORPORATED

172 West St. Tel. 7396

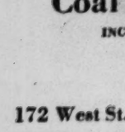
QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6258-W 9:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send Flat Pieces
The Heavier Pieces as Low as 50c
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE PRES. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

Tel. Pres. 5512 24-Hour Towing Service
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
YULE'S GARAGE, Inc.
EXPERT REPAIR WORK
On All Makes of Cars
Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes
676 Hancock Street Wollaston, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

"LET GEORGE DO IT"
NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car
The Place
Ritchie's Auto Repair Service
85 CANAL STREET GRA. 2964
General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
"Let the color be your guide"
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pres. 0047

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST., QUINCY GRA. 6613

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 HANCOCK STREET
Week-End Specials
POT ROAST ..... 25c lb.
SQUIRE'S BACON ..... 35c lb.

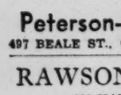
HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

Choice Flowers
Fresh From Our Greenhouses
A Complete Flower Service
PHONE READING 1600
The Reading Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
357 South Main St. Reading, Mass.

SOMERVILLE


S. POSSICK
UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
Fine Workmanship at Moderate Prices
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Mattresses Made Over. One Day Service.
227 ELM ST., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
32 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE Som. 2337-M

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864
BUSSEY FUEL CO.

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
PEQOUT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

KARL T. SMALL
Apothecary
Cocomalt Oxo
Squibb's Household Products
WORCESTER SALT TOOTH PASTE
Chocolates of Supreme Quality
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kliem's
Beauty Salon
OLGA KLIEM, Prop.
44 VERNON ST. Phone 2-3883

TAUNTON

ROYAL
COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special agents for Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 1300 Taunton, Mass.

A. C. Lewis Company
INCORPORATED
4-6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass.
TELEPHONE 3007

For DOG FURNISHINGS
Visit PIERCE'S
Collars, Sweaters, Leashes, Harnesses
Toys and Dog Baskets
PIERCE HARDWARE CO., TAUNTON

LUX—TWO SIZES
RINSO—TWO SIZES
Both these nationally known products may be obtained here.
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
Taunton, Mass. Phone 940

ENGLISH PORK STORE
15 Winthrop Street, Taunton, Mass.
Fresh and Pickled Tripe, Cow Heels, Crumpets, Pork Pies, Yorkshire Relish, H. P. Sauce, Marrowfat Peas, Scotch Marmalade and Jams, Old English Cheese.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
of WATERTOWN
A Complete Food Store
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley
Reliable Charge Accounts Solicited
MID. 7100

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected Protected Quality

WINTHROP

EVERYBODY'S CASH MARKET
14-20 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520
Fancy Chicken to Roast, 4-4½-lb. average 29c lb.
Face Rump to Roast (Western Heavy Beef only) ..... 33c lb.
Fresh Haddock ..... 9c lb.
Fresh Steak Cod ..... 2 lbs. for 25c
Fresh Oysters ..... 29c pt.
Fancy Seedless Grapefruit (medium size) ..... 4 for 25c
1½ lbs. Spinach, 2 bunches Beets, 1 bunch Carrots } All for 29c

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

FOR SPRING
New and Interesting
BOTANY WOOLENS
For Tailored Suits and Coats
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN ST. SECOND FLOOR

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/3 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S W 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley, Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos.—600 ft. up. Grounds, Billiards, Dancing, Tennis, Putting. 50s. 70s. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms. Hughenden. Tel. 100.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds. Competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 28, Glyn Road, Telephone 1361.

BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED—Small established business; baby linen, etc.; coast town preferred. Box W-633, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVON.—Sell or let, modern semi-detached house, 8 rooms, near main road and sea, garden; also semi-bungalow, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, nice garden, moderate price. Apply FUCHSIAS, Lower Penns Road, Paignton.

ESSEX—House for sale; £750 cash; freehold, pre-war, well-built brick and slate house on two floors, eight rooms and scullery, usual offices, garage, sheds, and 1½ acres including good orchards, fruit trees, gardens, good water supply, two wells, main laid, near bus route; 40 miles London, in fine, open, bracing position, suitable quiet residence, small-holding, poultry-farm or guest house. Stamp: HAVERS, Old Heath, Nr. Burnham-on-Crouch.

LOUGHTON, Essex—Beautifully situated in quiet surroundings near main road, 3 minutes from Epping Forest, charming old world 18th century house; 3 large reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, six bedrooms, small garden; room for garage; good condition: freehold £1200. Box W-642, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Attractive, well situated house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, modern fittings; garden, ½ acre. Murree Cottage.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

ESSEX—Well furnished Tudor cottage, bath, 2 bed, 2 sittingrooms, garage; 3 gns. weekly to careful tenant; daily maid available; February to May. Box W-629, BCM/CSM, London.

HERTS.—Owner of country estate of unusual character, dating 1674, will rent completely furnished, domestic help left if necessary, 5 mins. from country club, ½ hr. London; riding, fishing, squash. Particulars: Mrs. Sherry, Hilfield Park, Nr. Watford.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—To purchase house one half hour from London, near country; 4 or 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, garage, garden. Pitts, Prospect Villa, Crownhill, Plymouth, Devon.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing Telephone 2630

ORGANS FOR SALE

The Hammond Organ
Sub-Distributors for Boosey & Hawkes
WHOMES Ltd.
Demonstrations at our Organ *Studio*, 70-72 High Street, Sidcup.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ATTRACTIVE old Sussex farm house, warm, sunny, modern conveniences, excellent catering; 2½ gns. weekly inclusive. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.

KENT—Charming 16th Century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table, bath, H. and C., indoor sanitation, own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns. weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION

POST VACANT

SOUTH COAST first class private hotel; wanted, general assistant, head waiter, porter, waitresses, chambermaids, veg. cook, kitchen porter. Apply Box M-8892, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

MISS EVE MARTIN, L.R.A.M., L.T.C.L., visits pupils; pianoforte playing and singing. 83, Upper Church Rd., Weston-super-Mare. Phone 2015.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

L. L. REMP, Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. 60, Downside Road, Sutton, Surrey.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Spring Cleaning
FORUM DYERS *and* CLEANERS
GUILDHALL STREET
TELEPHONE 87264

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

T. L. Harding & Sons LIMITED
MARKET STREET
PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
PHONE 2279

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Spring Fashion Shows
in All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 Strand. Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

JAMES TAYLOR
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
19 LUCIUS STREET PHONE 2580
Agent for
"K" LOTUS DELTA CLARK'S
Startrite for Children

TROULANS LTD. 1 Strand, Torquay
Consulting Optician
See our selection of Reading Glasses, Opera Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
Also at PLYMOUTH *and* EXETER

DORSET

POOLE and District

COME TO
WALTERS' GARAGE

Agents for
ROVER
DAIMLER LANCHESTER
MORRIS
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
Exide
Walters & Co.
(Parkstone) Ltd.
Lower Parkstone
2 Mins. Christian Science Church
Tel. Parkstone 705-706

GWLADYS WILLIAMS
High Class Milliner
33 Church Road
Parkstone
Tel. 1034

ORMISTON & KNIGHT
F. V. I.
AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for all the available properties in the residential districts of the Boroughs of BOURNEMOUTH and POOLE.
Valuations for Probate, Insurance, etc.
Mortgages arranged.
Head Office: 24, Poole Hill, Bournemouth. Telephone 6070 (Two lines), and at 592, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe. Telephone Boscombe 740.

E. LANNINGTON & SON
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FURNISHING FABRICS
BEDDING
109 Commercial Rd., Parkstone Tel. 31
HOOVER FOR HIRE

J. VINEY & SONS
COAL, CORN, SEED and Potato Merchants
COAL FIRES for Warmth and Comfort
Everything for Your Garden
34 Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 192

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES, Ltd.
44, 45, 46 BROADMEAD
Est. 1860 Phone 25670 BRISTOL

for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, "Buoyant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom' Products, "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers
Coronation Spring 1937
See our New Collection, TWO-PIECE SUITS, GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY. Irresistible Styles! Unbelievable Values!

Dorothy Bellamy
13 BRIDGE STREET
BRISTOL BRIDGE

Massingham
See and Try Our
NEW SPRING STYLES
Stokes Croft and High Street

Strode Cosh & Penfold
OPTICIANS
Ring 51279 for Appointment at 128 Ashley Road, Bristol

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol Phone 25753
For Comfort and Convenience
Electric Fires from 5/11
Gas Fires 8/6, Barless Grates
Vacuum Cleaners
General Ironmongery

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

Buy "JOLLY HOSE"
Really Good Stockings
3/3 pair; post orders filled free.
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(MEMBER F. T. D. A.)
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Nurserymen and Florists
101 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton. Phone 35269 and at Warwick Road, Redland and Canford Lane, Westbury

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES Ltd.
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

FURNISH AT ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Collenet & Co.
THE ARCADE
BOURNEMOUTH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Ferdinand's Dilemma

It was a dull, snowy morning, and John and Ann and their mother and father were all away. Mary the maid was in the kitchen washing the breakfast dishes which they had left behind.

Isabella the rag doll and Ferdinand the white poodle were in the children's playroom, and so were Bolenius Bear and Christopher Cricket. And so was Algernon the black squirrel, for when Mary the maid had dusted the playroom she had gone off and left the window open just a wee bit, for air, and that was just enough for Algernon the black squirrel to squeeze in under the window and have an indoor visit with his friends.

"I have never been inside of a house before," said Algernon. "I shouldn't like it all the time, but it's nice for a change."

"I only like it in the winter, when it's too cold outdoors for me to be comfortable there," said Christopher Cricket. "Ferdinand brings me apples to eat, from the cellar."

"This is a jolly crowd," said Bolenius Bear, hopping around on one foot as he began to get an idea.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is a jolly crowd," said Bolenius

"Let's have a game of hide-and-seek."

"Fine!" said Isabella the rag doll. "I'll be 'It' first."

While Isabella covered her eyes and counted to a hundred, by fives, the others all scurried around to find places to hide. Christopher Cricket crept behind the waste basket.

Bolenius Bear crawled under Isabella's doll bed. Algernon the black squirrel saw a big sheet of cardboard standing on the floor, so he got in back of that, being careful that his bushy black tail did not stick out on the other side. Ferdinand the white poodle ran into the closet and hid among some of the toys.

But just before Isabella reached a hundred, there came a loud slam that made everybody jump.

"Well, well, well!" said Ferdinand the white poodle in a muffled voice. "I guess you'll all have to stop playing and see if you can help me get out."

Isabella stopped counting and uncovered her eyes. Christopher Cricket came out from behind the waste basket, and Bolenius Bear, very dusty, crawled from under Isabella's bed. Algernon the black squirrel jumped so fast from behind the sheet of cardboard that he knocked it over.

They all stared at the place where Ferdinand's muffled voice had come from. It had come from the toy closet, and the door had blown shut.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" wailed Isabella. "We can never get you out. You'll have to stay in there for hours and hours, until John and Ann come home."

"Let's push the door in," said Bolenius Bear.

"We can't. It opens out," said Isabella.

"Then let's pull," said Algernon.

They all tried to get hold of the door at the bottom or at the side, but it fitted too well.

"Well," sighed Ferdinand, "I guess I can stay here all day. It's a bit stuffy, but I can be brave."

"Wait a minute!" said Christopher Cricket. "I have an idea."

And in our next story we will tell you what Christopher's idea was and how it worked.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Vera B. Edwards, Kendallville, Ind.

The following ten captions have been adjudged to be the best for the caption contest picture published on Feb. 5:

"The Bone of Contentment"
Mrs. J. E. Wilcox, Fort Lupton, Colo.
Ella L. Young, Boston, Mass.
Sara B. Harris, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. George Boa, Lake Zurich, Ill.
Alice L. Ransom, Janesville, Wis.
Hannah Krane, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. C. E. Meader, Oakland, Calif.
Luella Clewell, Wichita, Kan.
O. P. Krause, Dover, Minn.
John I. Lane, Duluth, Minn.
E. G. Cone, Sullivan, Ill.
Mrs. A. R. Dana, Hollywood, Calif.
Alice P. Hill, Seaford, Del.
Sarah W. Ambrose, Hyde Park, Mass.
J. H. Ball, Port Arthur, Ont.
Annie Paxton, Greenville, Miss.
Richard Bevan, Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Bone-fide Happiness"
Gertrude S. Rogers, Plant City, Fla.
Josephine Guentner, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Vivian H. Lane, East Brimfield, Mass.
Ethel M. Adair, Denver, Colo.
Gustav E. Newfield, Arkansas City, Kan.

"To Have and to Hold"
Mrs. Gordon Wiener, Cleveland, Ohio.
Nathan Wallace, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. M. E. Avery, Watertown, N. Y.
M. J. Munroe, East Natick, Mass.
Grace Burt, Seattle, Wash.

"Snubs Plays His Old Trombone"
Louise Stewart, Minot, N. D.
Emma B. Heath, North Leeds, Maine.
Maren Mendenhall, Duluth, Minn.

"Bone-doggling"
Charles Bower, Boston, Mass.
J. C. Bush, Roaring Spring, Penna.

Famous Names: I "Chaucer"
N. C. Wilson, Walla Walla, Wash.
Claire Miller, Yonkers, N. Y.

"He Gnaws What He Likes"
Fred Skinner, Meriden, Conn.

"Gone with the Viande"
Harold Magner, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Bone-Meal"
Anna L. Benedict, Seattle, Wash.

"A Boston Bone Party"
Joy Dueland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 80 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 64

The Secret Counsel of Wickedness Denounced

(Wisdom Literature)

Close upon the heels of Psalms 4 and 5 comes this remarkable picture of the seeming conspiracy of iniquity, or so-called evil-treacherous foes who fight with words and snares and secret schemes. Vivid figures add to the picture of tumult and disturbance seemingly caused by these foes. They "whet their tongue like a sword, and bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words."

Into the midst of this picture is inserted an "arrow" of stinging rebuke. No longer can they claim power over the upright one, no longer can they trespass upon the individual's inherent right, "the inward thought of every one."

That stinging rebuke comes from God Himself, who turns the evil of these would-be foes back upon themselves, a boomerang indeed to them: "So they shall make their own tongues to fall upon themselves."

How truly then "the righteous shall be glad in the Lord, and shall trust in him; and all the upright in heart shall glory."

Just when a prayer of this advanced thought first came into the experience of the Wisdom writers it is difficult to say. There is no other example of such direct presentation of the problem of secret so-called evil claiming to be active. It stands alone in its lightning flash of understanding and truth.

Crossword Puzzle

Across
1—Device furnishing artificial light
4—Like
6—Humming bird
7—Mineral spring
8—Type of paint
11—Cuckoo
12—Nullify
15—Fear
16—The bitter vetch
18—Hebrew letter
19—Hireling

Down
1—Musical note
2—Salutation
3—Superintend
4—Monkey
5—Sodium chloride
7—Strikes
9—Collection of sayings
10—Break suddenly
13—Female sheep
14—Sea eagle
17—Compass direction

Answers Appear Elsewhere

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From Helen Finlay, Colorado

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on March 5, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Address Captions to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

More About Buttons

Although much has been said in the vocations column about unusual buttons, here is an idea for such attractive buttons that I venture to send it in:

A young man, who is really an architect and builder, conceived the notion of making buttons from the humble butternut. He contrived a simple frame for holding the butternut and used a hack saw for sawing. Only two buttons are made from each nut—the portions nearest the middle of the nut. The outer shell is removed first. The buttons are about an eighth of an inch thick. After as many sections as one expects to use at one time are cut, they are sandpapered and polished, and then waxed and polished, leaving them a rich two-toned brown the outer edge being darker than the center.

The eyes are of course where the meats fall out when sawed. They add to the decorative effect of the buttons after sewing on to the garment.

The writer saw a suit having about 20 of these buttons on the front and sleeves. And it was very attractive. The buttons were the feature of the garment. Some of these buttons were sewed to cards, and sold by the dozen.—May C. McC., Randolph, Vt.

Brevities

New Yorker: Four billion dollars' worth of gold is being buried in a vault at Fort Knox, Ky. If we understand our currency system, it was an error to dig the stuff up in the first place.

Humorist: In parts of China it is the custom to chain a debtor to his creditor. It seems hard luck on the latter if he has to pay double every time he goes to the pictures.

Detroit Free Press: Another use for traffic lights: They enable housewives in the neighborhood to time their eggs.

Quotation for Today

HE WHO knows most, grieves most for wasted time.—DANTE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Bon Hero
I think about the little birds
When I am feeling weary.
Although they're busy all the day,
They're always bright and cheery.
L.M.

Daily Anecdote

Prophecy Fulfilled

On the morning of March 4, 1889, when President Cleveland turned over the White House to his successor, General Harrison, Jerry Smith, who had been Grant's footman and had stayed at the White House ever since, stood holding Mrs. Cleveland's handbag awaiting to assist her into her carriage.

As she approached the elderly servant, the departing first lady said: "Now, Jerry, I want you to take good care of all the furniture and ornaments in the house and not let any of them get lost or broken; for I want to find everything just as it is now when we come back again."

"Yasm', Miss Cleveland," responded Jerry, big-eyed with amazement: "But jes' when does yo-all expec' to come back, please, so's I can have everythin' ready, I mean?"

"We are coming back just four years from today," replied Mrs. Cleveland, confidently.

And they did.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Blow

Hide a great many balloons (not blown up) all over the room (or better still all over the house). Have red, green, blue, orange, white, yellow, and purple ones. Have a great many of each of these colors.

Give each player some string, and a slip of paper on which are directions regarding which five balloons to obtain.

The whistle blows for the start. Each player finds his five balloons as directed, blows them up, and ties them with the string. After five minutes the whistle blows for the finish, and the time is up. Anyone who cannot deliver his five blown-up balloons has to do a stunt in payment.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Potent

She was giving an order to the grocer.

"And I require some cheese," she said.

"Yes, miss," replied the grocer, smiling amiably; "I have some lovely cheese."

"You should not say 'lovely cheese'!" said the customer severely.

"But, why not, miss? It is lovely cheese!"

"Because"—she tried to combine maidenly modesty with an air of learning—"because lovely should only be used to qualify something that is alive."

The grocer's smile broadened as he glanced at the Gorgonzola.

"Well, miss," he said, "I'll stick to 'lovely'!"—Boston Transcript.

Easy on Him

Waiter: "Would you mind settling your bill, sir?"

Patron: "But I haven't been served yet."

Waiter: "In that case there'll only be the cover charge."

The Question

Smith: "I see that a lot of WPA workers have started a sit-down strike."

Jones: "How do they know it's a strike?"—Wall Street Journal.

Hm-m!

"Why don't you give your wife an allowance?"

"I did once, but she spent it before I could borrow it back."

Proof

Father and son were enjoying an afternoon in the country.

"Just fancy, William," said the father, pointing around him, "at one time these fields were covered by the sea, and fish were swimming about on the very spot where we stand."

"Yes, papa," said little William, suddenly stooping. "Look, here's an empty salmon tin!"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Formal

Booking clerk (at small village station): "You'll have to change twice before you get to York."

Villager (first time on railway): "Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I be standing up in."—Punch.

Fair

Prospective father-in-law: "If I give my daughter a large dowry, what have you to offer in exchange?"

Prospective son-in-law: "I can give you a receipt."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of sage wisdom is contained in today's cryptogram; a statement made recently by Thomas J. Watson, a leading business man:

Z YZX WV UXTSX RQ PON MTYLZXQ ON UNNLV ZXK Z MTYLZXQ WV UXTSX RQ PON YNX WP UNNLV.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country in which Leon Trotsky is asylumed——add the total of the digits of the year in which George Washington was chosen as first President of the United States——; subtract the number of the Central American States——; multiply by the number of elements which go to make up pure water——; and divide by the number of years in a quadrennium——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

An opportunity for you to TAME WILD animals. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change WILD to TAME in 4 moves.

Punctuation Needed

Try punctuating the following sentence so that it can be read to make sense:

IT WAS NOT AND I SAID BUT OR

Receptacles

It has been said that there is a proper place for everything. So, with that as a start, try putting the following items in their proper receptacles. The first has been checked by way of example.

1	flowers	chest	
2	paper	basket	
3	clothes	vase	✓
4	nails	bottle	
5	coal	wallet	
6	arrow	portfolio	
7	money	hod	
8	apples	trunk	
9	milk	quiver	
10	tools	keg	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Of Purer Eyes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita, Kan.

Because of his kindness to them, Sam, a Negro janitor, is much loved by the children who live in his apartment building here.

While one of his little friends was following him about one morning she asked him if he had any children of his very own. Sam told her that he had—six.

Six! The child fairly beamed with delight, and told him she would like to see some of his children. He promised her that the next time any of them were in the building he would let her know.

One day Sam knocked at the child's door and told her two of his little boys were with him. She stepped into the hall and faced two beaming pickaninnies. She stared at them; then a look of bewilderment came to her face, and she turned to Sam.

"Why Sam," she said, "they look like Negroes to me."

How Sam roared! how the pickaninnies grinned! as Sam assured her that if she saw them as often and knew them as well as she did him, they would look exactly as he did to her.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur P. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

More About Eligibility

Question: We have a bylaw fixing a three-year term for board of directors, two being elected each year except every third year, when one is elected; and providing that "no director shall be eligible to serve more than one term of three years consecutively; neither shall he be eligible for re-election for a period of three years."

(a) If a director resigns, would he be eligible for re-election three years from date of resignation, or three years from the end of the term?

(b) If one has served, say two years, could he be elected to fill out one year of an unexpired term?

(c) Would the director elected to fill a vacancy be subject to the same time elements as the one for whom he substitutes or be governed by his own individual time of service? If one fills out a year or less of a term, would he be eligible for election at the end of that term if otherwise eligible?

Answer: The clause above quoted from the bylaws is faulty in that it is self-contradictory. The first part would imply that a person could serve only one term of three years. The second part implies that after a period of three years' ineligibility such a one might again be elected. It seems plain, however, that the later is intended, and that the intent is to have a three-year term arranged so as to have the terms "staggered." In view of that, the answers to the questions are as follows:

(a) If he resigns before serving one and one half years, he would be eligible at the end of that term. If he resigns after serving one and one half years or more, he would not be eligible until three years after the end of the term.

(b) There seems nothing to prevent it.

(c) Yes, to the second question. The element that governs is the term. That is fixed according to date.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A man is known by the company he keeps and a company is known by the men it keeps.

Factual Figuring: 6 plus 25 (1789); minus 5, times 2, divided by 4 equals 13.

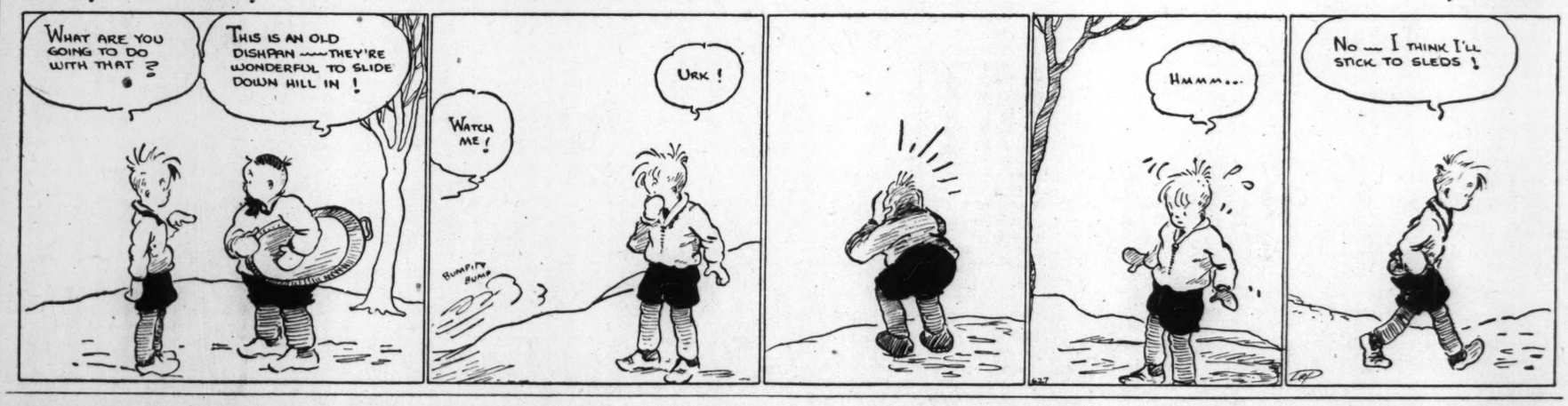
Letter Changing: Wild, wile, tile, tale, tame.

Punctuation Needed: It was not "and", I said, but "or."

Receptacles: Flowers—vase; paper—portfolio; clothes—trunk; nails—keg; coal—hod; arrow—quiver; money—wallet; apples—basket; milk—bottle; tools—chest.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—'Round and 'Round It Goes . . .

By LE PELLEY


WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH THAT ?
THIS IS AN OLD DISHPAN — THEY'RE WONDERFUL TO SLIDE DOWN HILL IN !
WATCH ME !
URK !
BUMPITY BUMP
HMMM...
NO — I THINK I'LL STICK TO SLEDS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Nose Knows*

By CARMACK

The Boss must think I have a mighty poor sniffer — He tried to make me think he wasn't eating anything this afternoon —
But I wiggled my tail and said — "You can't bamboozle me — I smell food and you've got it!"
He wouldn't admit it, though, so I just sat down and watched him out of the corner of my eye —
Finally, he said — "You win!" and out came a big fat cookie, and of course he gave me a bite of it, for which I wiggled my thanks —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Uses of Parity

BRITAIN'S announced intention to lay the keels of three more big battleships this year in addition to the two already started on January 1 provides a specatcular indication of the extent of the arms race now under way in the world. Not since World War days has any nation had five great capital ships on the ways at any one time. In normal times no navy would want so much tonnage in battleships of the same age.

However, there is nothing in this European situation which would justify a stampede in the United States to a battleship building program equal to the British. The only possible justification would be the doctrine of parity to which all thoughts immediately turned in Washington when news of the British plans was received. Whether this parity question will be raised remains to be seen. If the new British ships are used as replacements for over-age units in the battle fleet, the total would remain at the present parity figure of fifteen ships.

There is nothing in the parity doctrine which would require the United States to build its replacement ships at the same rate of speed. If, on the other hand, Britain uses the new ships as increases in the navy and retains the old ones, then the question of parity will arise and Congress will have to decide whether America's naval policy is to be determined by what Britain builds or by actual demonstrable American naval needs.

Parity had its uses in 1922 as a means of halting an actual naval race between the two English-speaking countries. The letters in March, 1936, between the United States Ambassador, Mr. Norman Davis, and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, by which Britain formally recognized America's right to naval parity, removed any danger of future friction between the two over this question of abstract right.

But British construction does not determine America's naval needs. At the moment the United States need not accelerate its battleship program as much as Britain, or because of Britain.

Fortunately the American Navy is not anxious to follow Britain's lead to the extent of five battleships in one year. While the first reaction of the navy's chief of operations, Admiral William D. Leahy, to the London news was to suggest that some response to Britain might be necessary to preserve parity, the navy's technicians would much prefer a staggered battleship building program.

An orderly replacement program in keeping with America's needs is more desirable than slavish devotion to mathematical parity with Britain, especially when the uses of parity omit the original aim of arms limitations which it was originally intended to serve.

Tax Limitation—Still a Question

THE Christian Science Monitor considers adoption of the proposal limiting taxes on real estate to $25 per $1000 of valuation in Massachusetts unwise at this time; it suggests a substitute plan of action.

During the week this newspaper has published a debate between the principal sponsors and opponents of the measure, which is to come before the General Court shortly. With the friendly, helpful spirit manifested by the debaters on both sides, this newspaper finds itself in complete harmony, as it does, indeed, with many of their thoughtful arguments.

Mayor Mansfield of Boston agrees with Mr. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, that real estate taxes currently bear too great a proportion of the governmental cost burden. Few will disagree with that premise.

But it is likewise agreed that imposition of the limit would cut revenues now flowing to the Commonwealth and its cities and towns about $60,000,000, or one seventh. It is held by opponents of the limit, and it seems reasonable, that loss of these revenues would bring severe hardship to many communities and individuals, forcing curtailment in some instances of even such basic services as police and fire protection.

Those favoring the tax limit should be fully informed on what it would mean in reduced governmental services and replacement imposts.

Of course such curtailment would not actually be tolerated, so before 1941, when the tax limit would go into effect, it would be necessary to adopt substitute taxes, and that is the nub of the whole matter.

This newspaper does not believe that sufficient study has been given these aspects by any group concerned in the present campaign for the tax limit. Governor Hurley has asked the Legislature to appoint a special commission to study the tax structure of the Commonwealth, to examine the amount real estate can reasonably contribute, and to inquire into the advisability of new types of levies, including the sales tax. The commission could employ qualified experts to report on the effect of a tax limit in the various cities and towns.

All this information, assuming that it is properly collected, could be laid before the Governor and the General Court to form a reliable background against which a new tax picture might be equitably and efficiently drawn. The following of such a course is now the recommendation of this newspaper.

Crop Insurance—in Kind

"AND in the seven plenteous years the earth brought forth by handfuls . . . and Joseph gathered corn as the sand of the sea . . . and laid up the food in the cities."

Thus is told one of the first experiments in crop insurance. Only in that instance, as in the best plans at present, it was primarily food insurance as well as protection to the farmer.

The story in Genesis continues that when "the seven years of dearth began to come" and the famine was abroad in the earth, "Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egyptians."

The plan transmitted to Congress in President Roosevelt's message of Thursday varies from the original by providing that instead of the wheat being merely bought, hoarded and sold by the Government as a merchandiser, it shall in time of need revert to the farmers who have contributed it and be sold by them or for their account. In other words, the farmers would pay the insurance premiums and collect the indemnities in kind—in terms of bushels of grain rather than in money.

This measure, advocated by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, would get away from complications and hazards due to the effect of price changes on crop insurance. Storage of grain rather than a money fund has its important value to consumers as an insurance of food supply at reasonable prices in off years. It has been described as a kind of social security for the farmer.

Fortunately, it is being recognized that all-risk crop insurance has at present definite limitations. Storage for long periods obviously is more feasible in the case of wheat, cotton and a few other commodities than in the case of fruits, vegetables and meats. Even in the experiment with wheat, the cost of storage is proposed to be borne by the Government.

It is well that proposals for crop insurance are beginning with a single commodity. It is especially well that they contemplate collections and payments in kind instead of cash. Otherwise the enterprise would seem more hazardous than practical. As it is, the program has good precedent and is likely to develop useful experience.

Party Regularity (Non-Political)

OCCIDENTALS, intrigued by the Chinese custom of reading "backward," used to amuse themselves by imagining that their Far Eastern friends embarked on any enjoyment or task not at its beginning, but at its end. The assumption, it now appears, was more than a pretty conceit.

The New Life Movement Enforcement Association of Nanking has found occasion to demand a government dictum which would require guests to arrive at the beginning of a party rather than about finishing time. Rule number three of a set of measures to revolutionize the art of entertaining says a host need not wait after the appointed time for his guests, neither need the guest wait for the host.

Flippant fops in western lands may well suppress their smiles. If the Chinese take this rule seriously, practically all other countries will soon find themselves "backward nations" as compared with that most courteous of peoples.

Occidentals may not read backward—except possibly from the Chinese point of view. But even by their own standards, westerners attempt to entertain backward—the reddest faces usually being those of guests who commit the *faux pas* of punctuality. In the democratic countries constitutional guarantees of personal freedom probably will protect people from such edicts as the Chinese New Life Movement would now seek to enforce. So the free peoples of the western world, clinging tenaciously to their right to resist regimentation, probably will continue to arrive at parties with strictly uniform unpunctuality.

Drink for Thought

THE popular adage about eating one's cake and keeping it, too, is now being sold by the glass. As a result of a new and startling process of reasoning, this effervescent anachronism has just been bottled for public consumption under the label of the Retail Wine and Liquor Guild, Inc.

A civic committee under the leadership of Col. Ralph C. Tobin was organized recently in New York City to distribute the new line. In a statement announcing the Guild's objective of "promoting real temperance," Colonel Tobin says in part:

> The repeal of prohibition has re-established an industry for which there is an unquestioned public need. While the use of liquor should not be commercialized to an extent detrimental to public morals, the existent demand on the part of a vast majority of the public for sound alcoholic beverages justifies the building up of the industry.

The industry's spokesman seems to be heading in opposite directions at the same time. His statement compels one to ask how the liquor industry could restrict commercializing the use of liquor and at the same time supply an "existent demand" which the industry builds up as it builds itself? In short, how can this highly competitive industry that counts on highly competitive advertising, sell its liquor and promote real temperance, too?

Costs and Values

Book News of the Day

THE consumer has been made increasingly aware of late that there are foods and products on the market about which claims are exaggerated, and the products in some instances harmful. Numerous books have been written "viewing with alarm" the purchase by the unsuspecting housewife of goods that are deficient in merit and value.

Little, however, has been written with the idea of telling the consumer how to buy properly, or how harmful or valueless products may be detected. One such book is the refreshingly direct MORE FOR YOUR MONEY, by H. Bennett (New York: Chemical Publishing Co. $2.75). Mr. Bennett is editor-in-chief of the Chemical Formulary and Practical Everyday Chemistry and divulges facts as only one can who delves below the surface, bringing a rich background of experience to bear upon the problem.

* * *

The book does not mention the names of products or companies, but speaks in terms of types of products and materials, so that the consumer will be in a better position to judge what to buy. This presentation offers a fundamental help because it does not depend upon criticism of current goods or self-laudatory advertising in helping the consumer. It is not personal but general, and includes nearly all materials.

Few people take the time properly to read labels or tags on the materials they buy. As for reading "between the lines" of printed matter, it is seldom thought of. Yet the need is seen in the legislative interest in the Copeland food and drug bill and in the fact that President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress in 1935, asking for improved food and drug laws. Since the Copeland bill remained throughout the Seventy-fourth Congress without being acted upon, the consumer is still under the inadequate protection of the outmoded Wiley Act, passed in 1906.

* * *

Various publications have shown that consumer confidence in the integrity of manufacturers has been misplaced so often that protection at the source becomes vital. Contaminated, dangerous or grossly misrepresented goods have been permitted to flourish too long.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY tells the consumer how to apply simple tests to detect adulteration and harmful ingredients and points out what can be expected from certain products regardless of exaggerated claims. It includes everything from meat to silver polish, cosmetics to life insurance, and may be used as a consumer reference or textbook.

H. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Progress Towards Peace, in 1937

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The early weeks of 1937 show considerably less international tension than was evidenced latterly in the past year. I have been interested to notice that a number of the "confidential services" put out by statistical and other organizations are now prophecying "no world war in 1937."

Thus we seem to be approaching a period in which it will be fashionable again to speak of peace as a present possibility—just as it was considered realistic, six months ago, to pretend that war was inevitable.

But out of the developing situation comes the lesson that our ideals, and the struggle to obtain them, should never be curtailed, even in the face of great seeming difficulties.

Pertinent to this point is a paragraph in a recent issue of the (London) Spectator:

> Those familiar with Lord Morley's well-known essay on "Compromise" will recall the argument justifying adhesion to an ideal not immediately realizable, provided the attempt to realize it is genuine and sustained. Such adhesion is, in fact, more than justified. It is essential. Circumstances cannot be ignored. They may make immediate realization impossible. But to abandon the ideal for that reason and fall back permanently on aims less worthy is a fatal default; the goal must be set, and kept, before men's eyes, however distant its attainment may seem to be.

It seems to me that most of the progress in the world has been attended by adhering to an ideal, regardless of the immediate human circumstances, for we know that those things which are true and those things which are good have in themselves the substance of reality and of victory.

Peace is a fundamental ideal. Whether the prospects seem bad, as in late 1936, or good, as in early 1937, the important thing is to continue to go forward. QUIDNUNC

Cambridge, Mass.

Changing German Youth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Remembering the excellent records made by German athletes in the Olympic Games last summer, in which they distinguished themselves, we read with interest pertinent facts concerning the youth of Germany and their attainment of physical fitness, in the current number of the National Geographic Magazine.

Beer consumption in Germany, we learn, has shrunk 40 per cent in the last eight years. German youth, striving for physical efficiency, scorn the excessive beer-drinking habits of former days and predict that paunchy waistlines and other insignia of the habitual drinker will be unknown in the next generation.

We may safely add that the next generation, as here mentioned, will find itself to be not only physically fit, but also mentally and morally a better generation, because of its temperance.

When the youth of so great a nation as Germany unitedly turn against immoderate drinking, the world has another proof that the winds of reform are blowing steadily, the mental atmosphere is being swept clean, and man is learning better and finer ways of living. A. L. BEMIS

Boston, Mass.

As It Looks From Washington

The Rope That Broke With the Past

POETS, I believe, are very decent fellows, but they make a tremendous fuss. Especially if they do anything for the first time. Think of the enormous excitement that was raised in John Keats when he first opened Chapman's translation of Homer. Personally, if I never open Chapman's Homer at all—and at present I see no reason to suppose that I ever shall—I hope to remain absolutely calm.

Then again, there is another point. When poets do something for the last time, they get more excited than ever. Take Browning's "The Last Ride Together," for example. It positively throbs with emotion. The lines simply surge with it. When he wrote that poem Browning definitely felt quite disturbed.

We are not a bit like that. The other evening we gave our last, final, and never-to-be-repeated dramatic entertainment. It was for charity. All our shows are for charity, and in the past fifteen years we have raised something like £350 for various deserving causes. I am not, however, boasting. I merely wish to establish the fact that our society has been going on for quite a long time, and this seems as good a way of doing it as any other.

But our members are becoming scattered, or preoccupied with other things. John and Ethel, for example, have moved into the country, and a fifty-mile drive to rehearsal once a week throughout the winter tries them rather hard. Maurice keeps running backwards and forwards to the continent to arrange his wedding with a Belgian girl, Frank and Annie have just set up house, and Molly and Kathleen have been offered leading parts by other societies. So, after this last show, our organization definitely disbanded.

* * *

Judging from the way that poets write about things, you would expect us to have been all stewed up in emotion, wistfully recalling the happy nights of the past, wiping a regretful eye that they would never happen in quite the same way again.

But, as a matter of fact, things were not at all like that.

So far as I could see everything went on pretty much the same as it generally does when we give a performance. I myself was in quite my usual form. It had been a most wretched day from the point of view of the weather, beginning with a biting frost, going on to a thick mist, and ending with a thaw and rainstorm. "There's no queue whatever outside the doors. I doubt if there'll be any audience at all," I remarked as I entered the players' quarters, turning the green room blue. Always a little ray of sunshine—that's what I try to be on these occasions.

Maurice, too, ran absolutely according to the book. He had left his dinner jacket in Ostend, and his black tie in Amsterdam, and he was going to play the part of a butler. Lewis, however, nobly came to the rescue, providing tails, a stiff shirt, dress trousers, and a tie.

The only difficulty here arose over Maurice's shoes, which were dusty. "I shall have to rub them with my handkerchief," he concluded. "Don't bother," said Lewis, who plays the handsome hero. "You can use mine for the moment. But I shall want them in the third act." "Fine," replied Maurice cheerfully. "Perhaps I shall have found someone else's handkerchief by then."

* * *

At that moment a most encouraging thing happened. We distinctly heard whistles and catcalls on the other side of the curtain. A few deep and melodious boos could be distinguished. Our worst apprehension was removed. An audience had definitely arrived. We looked through the squint-hole and saw that it seemed entirely to consist of small girls in gym frocks. That was not surprising, for the performance was to be in aid of a school charity. The girls, as I have said, were very small, but I thought they looked remarkably determined. They were informing us, in their amiable but unmistakable way, that we were already five minutes late on our advertised time of starting. Those in the front row of the gallery were throwing paper pellets at their friends below.

When the curtain rose there was a tremendous cheer. The performance went with a terrific swing. At every joke the house rocked. The play was an enormous success. Maurice's butler was immense. In fact, as I have already said, everything went pretty much as usual. Yet there was one exception. As the curtain came down for the last time, the rope that works it broke, and the curtain could not be lifted again, even for the company to take the bows warranted by the thunderous applause.

One might perhaps discern something symbolic, or at any rate appropriate in this. In years to come I shall probably look back on it as quite a significant and even poetic incident. It will invest the whole evening with an emotional aura of its own. As I think of it at this moment I feel myself becoming almost a poet. —DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

Mirror of World Opinion

The Average Englishman

LIKE the American, the Englishman is a man of peace, and in Anglo-American co-operation, mental rather than practical, lies the best guarantee for the solution of economic problems and the peace of the world. . . .

The average Englishman has his virtues—practical ability, restraint (the ultimate source of all true civilization) and tolerance. He is a passionate believer in peace but realizes that a strong Britain is essential to the peace both of Britain and of Europe. . . .

The Englishman has survived periods of world restlessness before now. Average Englishmen have a healthy belief in their country and however divided they may be in opinions in peace time, in times of danger lords and agricultural laborers alike invariably take a strong national line together. They combine tolerance and nationalism; and if they are slow to commit themselves—once they have done so they stick to the end. —*R. H. Bruce Lockhart, speaking in Prague, auspices British Council for Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.*

Tea and Gas Masks for Two

THE development of the arts, the progress of science and the advance of the social amenities are all admirably illustrated by a London dispatch to the Herald Tribune. "Hundreds of women will wear gas masks," it tersely explains, "at an 'at home' to be given by Mrs. G. Farquharson, Mayoress of Wimbledon, to interest women in air defense. The Government is co-operating by lending respirators and a lecturer. Tea and cakes will be served before the gas masks are donned." . . .

The ladies of Wimbledon haven't quite mastered their problem; at subsequent "at homes" of the Lady Mayoress, no doubt, the tea and cakes will be served after donning the masks (eating was always one of the worst problems for the novice, but, of course, you've got to learn to eat and sleep in the things if they are to do any good under prolonged straffing), but it will all be accomplished with the most perfect form, and the lecturer will be lovely and so inspiring.

Thus is civilization saved; and the fact that none of it—gas masks, bomb-proof shelters, lecturers and the rest—is likely to be of the slightest use when the bombing starts makes no difference. These little observances enable one to forget to think about that; the world goes on, and tea and gas masks become the fashion. And the big rearmament programs go smoothly through.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Dualism in Japan

By H. R. Ellston

IN JAPANESE there is a phrase which very aptly describes the present state of representative government in Tokyo. It is *kaiten kyogyo*, meaning "suspension of business, though the office is kept open." In the current cabinet reshuffle, representative or democratic government has sustained a very serious setback at the hands of the military. For they have assumed the decisive voice as to the premiership.

In the old pre-Manchoukuo days the Emperor would have commissioned the leader of the majority party in the Diet to form a cabinet. That is representative government. Of late years he has had to soothe the military by separating cabinet from parliament, and there have been a succession of "bureaucratic" premiers, or men brought in from outside party circles. Thus, to fill the vacancy created by the diplomat Mr. Hirota's resignation, the Mikado sent for the administrator General Ugaki. That is qualified representative government.

Now the soothing of the military has gone a step further. Contrary to custom, the military refused to accept Ugaki, in spite of his being the Emperor's choice. So the Emperor had to try again, and he asked General Hayashi to be Premier, a man that the military accepted as a fellow militarist.

One might thus say that, while Japan still has a representative government and a constitutional monarchy, both institutions are tempered with sabers!

* * *

The military assumed a privileged position in political Japan even in the heyday of representative government. They always nominated the appointees for the Navy and War Departments in the Cabinet, and these appointees in turn were responsible to the military. Though there are those who insist that such a prerogative is not contemplated in the Constitution, it had the sanction of usage.

In countries used to representative government that is really representative, the usage appeared a strange custom. Think of a situation whereby President Roosevelt was deprived of his right to name "his own" Secretary of the Navy and to be sure of his loyalty. We should quite rightly think that democratic government had gone under a cloud. For the President is responsible to the people for the conduct of executive government, all of it, military and civil. In Japan, however, the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy always remained in a governing class apart. The people elected a Diet; the Emperor used to nominate the Premier from the majority party; but the Premier never had the disposition of the defense portfolios. This came to give government in Japan a curious dualism.

For many years the phenomenon remained hidden from the outside world. The reason was that the army and navy restricted their independence to matters of national defense. Indeed, at one time the Prime Minister seemed to be extending his authority to these two branches. In 1921, Premier Hara took over the Navy Department while Navy Minister Kato went to the Washington Conference. Premier Hamaguchi did the same when the Naval Minister represented his country at the London Conference in 1930. Furthermore, he took no notice of the general navy board in the matter of signing the London treaty. The military felt that their extraordinary privileges were slipping away.

* * *

In 1931, however, there was a sudden reaction. It was in that year that the army went rampaging all over Manchuria in utter defiance of the Cabinet; indeed, without even informing the Cabinet what they were about to do. In Washington and London the effect was to cast doubt upon the veracity of the men who had to do the reassuring and explaining, the diplomats. It was the duality in Japanese government, not the veracity of Japanese diplomacy, that was to blame.

Since the Manchurian conquest, the military has been gradually extending its control. In China there might be two sets of diplomatic negotiations going on, one by the accredited diplomatic representative, the other by somebody responsible only to the general staff. It seems to be established that the same procedure was practiced in Germany in connection with the anti-Communist agreement. No Japanese diplomat in his right mind would have agreed to such a compact. With the U. S. S. R. afraid of the new Germany, the lesson of *realpolitik* was to make good bargains with Moscow, as the Japanese diplomats, in fact, were engaged in doing when news of the agreement was published.

Nobody could have been more chagrined than Premier Hirota by the German-Japan agreement. Apart from the jolt which the bombshell dealt to current diplomacy, it made somewhat foolish Hirota's repeated asseverations that Japan intended to stick to its own Asiatic bailiwick. The rumpus in the Diet which followed the agreement served to ease him out of a most embarrassing situation.

That it is still possible to have a rumpus in the Diet is a sign that representative government is still alive and kicking. The popular assembly may have been reduced to the status of a debating society, but a debating society is more significant than either a museum or a puppet show; and Japan cannot, therefore, be put in the same class as the European dictatorships.